SEARCH NOTES

10/672,059

3/5/05

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* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	24	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	25	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS	JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 3 MAR 2005 HIGHEST RN 842103-48-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 3 MAR 2005 HIGHEST RN 842103-48-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> e docosahexaenoic acid/cn

E1	1	DOCOSAHEXAENE, 1,1',1''-(1,2,3-PROPANETRIYLTRIS(OXY))TRIS-/CN
E2	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOATE 1-MONOOXYGENASE/CN
E3	3 -->	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
E4	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID ESTER WITH POLYGLYCERIN/CN
E5	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID MONOOXYGENASE/CN
E6	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ESTER/CN
E7	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (((2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)((1-OXOHEXADECYL)OXY)PROPYL ESTER/CN
E8	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)METHYL)-1,2-ETHANEDIYL ESTER/CN
E9	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-(((9Z)-1-OXO-9-OCTADECENYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTER, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-/CN
E10	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-((1-OXOHEXADECYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTER, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-/CN
E11	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-((1-OXOHEXADECYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTER, DILITHIUM SALT/CN
E12	1	DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHINYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-((1-OXOOCTADECYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTER, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-/CN

=> s e3

```
L1             3 "DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID"/CN

=> e docosahexaenoate/cn
E1             1      DOCOSAHEXAENAMIDE, N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-, (ALL-Z)-/CN
E2             1      DOCOSAHEXAENE, 1,1',1''-(1,2,3-PROPANETRIYLTRIS(OXY))TRIS-/C
                      N
E3             0 --> DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
E4             1      DOCOSAHEXAENOATE 1-MONOOXYGENASE/CN
E5             3      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
E6             1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID ESTER WITH POLYGLYCERIN/CN
E7             1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID MONOOXYGENASE/CN
E8             1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ESTER/CN
E9             1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (((2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPHI
                      NYL)OXY)((1-OXOHEXADECYL)OXY)PROPYL ESTER/CN
E10            1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPH
                      INYL)OXY)METHYL)-1,2-ETHANEDIYL ESTER/CN
E11            1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPH
                      INYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-(((9Z)-1-OXO-9-OCTADECENYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTE
                      R, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-/CN
E12            1      DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID, (1R)-1-(((((2-AMINOETHOXY)HYDROXYPHOSPH
                      INYL)OXY)METHYL)-2-((1-OXOHEXADECYL)OXY)ETHYL ESTER, (Z,Z,Z,
                      Z,Z,Z)-/CN

=> s e4
L2             1 "DOCOSAHEXAENOATE 1-MONOOXYGENASE"/CN

=> s l1 or l2
L3             4 L1 OR L2

=> s aspirin/cn
L4             1 ASPIRIN/CN

=> s dipyridamole/cn
L5             1 DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN

=> s abciximab/cn
L6             1 ABCIXIMAB/CN

=> s tirofiban/cn
L7             1 TIROFIBAN/CN

=> s clopidogrel/cn
L8             1 CLOPIDOGREL/CN

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                           33.06       33.27

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Mar 2005  VOL 142 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Mar 2005  (20050304/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1            3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2            1 S E4
L3            4 S L1 OR L2
L4            1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5            1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6            1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7            1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8            1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005

=> s l3
L9        11482 L3

=> s l4 or l5 or l6 or l7
          18582 L4
           3128 L5
            616 L6
            339 L7
L10       21849 L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7

=> s inflammat? or (inflammat? disease?) or (inflammat? disorder?)
         204837 INFLAMMAT?
         204837 INFLAMMAT?
         846145 DISEASE?
           9211 INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?
                  (INFLAMMAT?(W)DISEASE?)
         204837 INFLAMMAT?
         391135 DISORDER?
           2061 INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?
                  (INFLAMMAT?(W)DISORDER?)
L11      204837 INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)

=> e diabetes mellitus/bi
E1           36     DIABETE/BI
E2        96867     DIABETES/BI
E3            0 --> DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
E4            2     DIABETES1/BI
E5            1     DIABETESBEHANDLUNG/BI
E6            1     DIABETESFRAGEN/BI
E7            1     DIABETESJOURNALS/BI
E8            1     DIABETESSOFTWARE/BI
E9        52969     DIABETIC/BI
E10           6     DIABETICA/BI
E11           8     DIABETICALLY/BI
E12           1     DIABETICE/BI

=> e type 2 diabetes mellitus/bi
E1            2     TYPD/BI
```

```
E2      1550470      TYPE/BI
E3            0 --> TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
E4            1      TYPE0/BI
E5            1      TYPE021N/BI
E6          148      TYPE1/BI
E7            1      TYPE12/BI
E8            6      TYPE16/BI
E9            1      TYPE17/BI
E10           4      TYPE1A/BI
E11           1      TYPE1A1/BI
E12           1      TYPE1B/BI

=> s (type (w) 2 (w) diabetes (w) mellitus) or diabetes mellitus? or (type (w) II
(w) diabetes (w) mellitus) or adult onset diabetes mellitus or ketosis resistant
diabetes mellitus or maturity onset diabetes mellitus or
(non(w)insulin(w)dependent(w)diabetes(w)mellitus)
        1550470 TYPE
         544553 TYPES
        1971821 TYPE
                  (TYPE OR TYPES)
        8311806 2
          96867 DIABETES
          69757 MELLITUS
           2942 TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS
          96867 DIABETES
          69758 MELLITUS?
          69714 DIABETES MELLITUS?
                  (DIABETES(W)MELLITUS?)
        1550470 TYPE
         544553 TYPES
        1971821 TYPE
                  (TYPE OR TYPES)
        2015862 II
            827 IIS
        2016332 II
                  (II OR IIS)
          96867 DIABETES
          69757 MELLITUS
            609 TYPE (W) II (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS
         174753 ADULT
          47779 ADULTS
         207787 ADULT
                  (ADULT OR ADULTS)
         123438 ONSET
            990 ONSETS
        124195 ONSET
                  (ONSET OR ONSETS)
         96867 DIABETES
         69757 MELLITUS
            35 ADULT ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS
                  (ADULT(W)ONSET(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
          1984 KETOSIS
        548660 RESISTANT
           111 RESISTANTS
        548695 RESISTANT
                  (RESISTANT OR RESISTANTS)
         96867 DIABETES
         69757 MELLITUS
             0 KETOSIS RESISTANT DIABETES MELLITUS
                  (KETOSIS(W)RESISTANT(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
         24676 MATURITY
           411 MATURITIES
         24828 MATURITY
                  (MATURITY OR MATURITIES)
```

```
123438 ONSET
   990 ONSETS
124195 ONSET
          (ONSET OR ONSETS)
 96867 DIABETES
 69757 MELLITUS
   121 MATURITY ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS
          (MATURITY(W)ONSET(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
705444 NON
    33 NONS
705470 NON
          (NON OR NONS)
171369 INSULIN
  5193 INSULINS
171448 INSULIN
          (INSULIN OR INSULINS)
941120 DEPENDENT
   249 DEPENDENTS
941289 DEPENDENT
          (DEPENDENT OR DEPENDENTS)
 96867 DIABETES
 69757 MELLITUS
  3741 NON(W)INSULIN(W)DEPENDENT(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS
L12       69714 (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS? OR
                (TYPE (W) II (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR ADULT ONSET DIABETES
                MELLITUS OR KETOSIS RESISTANT DIABETES MELLITUS OR MATURITY
                ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR (NON(W)INSULIN(W)DEPENDENT(W)DIABETES
                (W)MELLITUS)

=> s slow onset diabetes mellitus or stable diabetes mellitus
        209366 SLOW
          6487 SLOWS
        215278 SLOW
                  (SLOW OR SLOWS)
        123438 ONSET
           990 ONSETS
        124195 ONSET
                  (ONSET OR ONSETS)
         96867 DIABETES
         69757 MELLITUS
             0 SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS
                  (SLOW(W)ONSET(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
        591511 STABLE
           297 STABLES
        591727 STABLE
                  (STABLE OR STABLES)
         96867 DIABETES
         69757 MELLITUS
             3 STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
                  (STABLE(W)DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
L13          3 SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS

=> s (metabolic syndrome?) or (insulin resistan? syndrome?) or (reaven syndrome?)
or (dysmetabolic syndrome?) or (metabolic cardiovascular syndrome?) or
(syndrome(W)X) or "syndrome X"
        205414 METABOLIC
            18 METABOLICS
        205428 METABOLIC
                  (METABOLIC OR METABOLICS)
        104206 SYNDROME?
          2328 METABOLIC SYNDROME?
                  (METABOLIC(W)SYNDROME?)
        171369 INSULIN
          5193 INSULINS
```

```
 171448 INSULIN
          (INSULIN OR INSULINS)
1296485 RESISTAN?
 104206 SYNDROME?
    807 INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?
          (INSULIN(W)RESISTAN?(W)SYNDROME?)
     25 REAVEN
      1 REAVENS
     25 REAVEN
          (REAVEN OR REAVENS)
 104206 SYNDROME?
      2 REAVEN SYNDROME?
          (REAVEN(W)SYNDROME?)
     68 DYSMETABOLIC
 104206 SYNDROME?
     29 DYSMETABOLIC SYNDROME?
          (DYSMETABOLIC(W)SYNDROME?)
 205414 METABOLIC
     18 METABOLICS
 205428 METABOLIC
          (METABOLIC OR METABOLICS)
  70735 CARDIOVASCULAR
      4 CARDIOVASCULARS
  70738 CARDIOVASCULAR
          (CARDIOVASCULAR OR CARDIOVASCULARS)
 104206 SYNDROME?
     19 METABOLIC CARDIOVASCULAR SYNDROME?
          (METABOLIC(W)CARDIOVASCULAR(W)SYNDROME?)
  96842 SYNDROME
  12472 SYNDROMES
 104201 SYNDROME
          (SYNDROME OR SYNDROMES)
1422412 X
   1978 SYNDROME(W)X
  96842 "SYNDROME"
  12472 "SYNDROMES"
 104201 "SYNDROME"
          ("SYNDROME" OR "SYNDROMES")
1422412 "X"
   1978 "SYNDROME X"
          ("SYNDROME"(W)"X")
L14        3558 (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (REAVE
             N SYNDROME?) OR (DYSMETABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (METABOLIC CARDIOVAS
             CULAR SYNDROME?) OR (SYNDROME(W)X) OR "SYNDROME X"

=> s hypertensi? or (high blood pressure?) or (elevated blood pressure) or
(increased blood pressure)
       79502 HYPERTENSI?
     3521764 HIGH
         539 HIGHS
     3522068 HIGH
               (HIGH OR HIGHS)
     1175392 BLOOD
        1192 BLOODS
     1175521 BLOOD
               (BLOOD OR BLOODS)
     1173191 PRESSURE?
        1990 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?
               (HIGH(W)BLOOD(W)PRESSURE?)
      240974 ELEVATED
     1175392 BLOOD
        1192 BLOODS
     1175521 BLOOD
               (BLOOD OR BLOODS)
```

```
1106476 PRESSURE
 165463 PRESSURES
1169246 PRESSURE
          (PRESSURE OR PRESSURES)
   1048 ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSURE
          (ELEVATED(W)BLOOD(W)PRESSURE)
1994413 INCREASED
     23 INCREASEDS
1994427 INCREASED
          (INCREASED OR INCREASEDS)
1175392 BLOOD
   1192 BLOODS
1175521 BLOOD
          (BLOOD OR BLOODS)
1106476 PRESSURE
 165463 PRESSURES
1169246 PRESSURE
          (PRESSURE OR PRESSURES)
   1769 INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE
          (INCREASED(W)BLOOD(W)PRESSURE)
L15      81315 HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSUR
              E) OR (INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1           3 S E3
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2           1 S E4
L3           4 S L1 OR L2
L4           1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5           1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6           1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7           1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8           1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9       11482 S L3
L10      21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11     204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
               E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
               E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12      69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13          3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14       3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15      81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY     SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                3.51        4.40
NETWORK CHARGES                                0.54        0.72
SEARCH CHARGES                               122.85      155.05
                                             -------     -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                          126.90      160.17

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 09:32:18 ON 05 MAR 2005


=> s stroke or (cerebral infarct?) or (cerebrovascular accident?) or (apoplexy) or
(cerebral stroke) or (vascular accident) or (cerebrovascular stroke)
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```
24060 STROKE
 1802 STROKES
25200 STROKE
        (STROKE OR STROKES)
87410 CEREBRAL
32085 INFARCT?
 1940 CEREBRAL INFARCT?
        (CEREBRAL(W)INFARCT?)
 6370 CEREBROVASCULAR
45983 ACCIDENT?
  271 CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?
        (CEREBROVASCULAR(W)ACCIDENT?)
  346 APOPLEXY
87410 CEREBRAL
24060 STROKE
 1802 STROKES
25200 STROKE
        (STROKE OR STROKES)
  161 CEREBRAL STROKE
        (CEREBRAL(W)STROKE)
137331 VASCULAR
     4 VASCULARS
137334 VASCULAR
         (VASCULAR OR VASCULARS)
 29022 ACCIDENT
 19820 ACCIDENTS
 35640 ACCIDENT
         (ACCIDENT OR ACCIDENTS)
    99 VASCULAR ACCIDENT
         (VASCULAR(W)ACCIDENT)
  6370 CEREBROVASCULAR
 24060 STROKE
  1802 STROKES
 25200 STROKE
         (STROKE OR STROKES)
    28 CEREBROVASCULAR STROKE
         (CEREBROVASCULAR(W)STROKE)
L16      27102 STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?) OR
           (APOPLEXY) OR (CEREBRAL STROKE) OR (VASCULAR ACCIDENT) OR (CEREB
           ROVASCULAR STROKE)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1           3 S E3
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2           1 S E4
L3           4 S L1 OR L2
L4           1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5           1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6           1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7           1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8           1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9       11482 S L3
L10      21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11     204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
               E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
               E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12      69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
```

```
L13           3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14        3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15       81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16       27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)

=> s atherosclero? or (coronary artery disease?) or (peripheral artery disease?)
          45674 ATHEROSCLERO?
          56973 CORONARY
            223 CORONARIES
          57039 CORONARY
                (CORONARY OR CORONARIES)
         115385 ARTERY
          31492 ARTERIES
         126658 ARTERY
                (ARTERY OR ARTERIES)
         846145 DISEASE?
           6755 CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?
                (CORONARY(W)ARTERY(W)DISEASE?)
         182597 PERIPHERAL
            255 PERIPHERALS
         182824 PERIPHERAL
                (PERIPHERAL OR PERIPHERALS)
         115385 ARTERY
          31492 ARTERIES
         126658 ARTERY
                (ARTERY OR ARTERIES)
         846145 DISEASE?
            143 PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE?
                (PERIPHERAL(W)ARTERY(W)DISEASE?)
L17       50555 ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL ARTER
                Y DISEASE?)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1              3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2              1 S E4
L3              4 S L1 OR L2
L4              1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5              1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6              1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7              1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8              1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9          11482 S L3
L10         21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11        204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12         69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13             3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14          3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15         81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16         27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17         50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR

=> s l9 and l11 and l16 and l17
L18             6 L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
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=> d l18 1-6 ibib ed abs

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:281385
TITLE: Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical **inflammation**
INVENTOR(S): Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004028470	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30484	20030929
WO 2004028470	A3	20040617		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004106584	A1	20040603	US 2003-672059	20030929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-413857P P 20020927
ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004
AB The invention is directed to methods and compns. which impede the development and progression of diseases associated with subclin. **inflammation**. Subclin. **inflammation** is commonly associated with **atherosclerotic** cardiovascular disease, coronary disease or cerebrovascular disease. The methods and compns. of the invention are also particularly suited to providing therapy for subclin. **inflammation** in diabetic and prediabetic patients. Methods of the invention comprise administration of DHA alone and in combination with antiplatelet drugs.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757811 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:271092
TITLE: Novel metabolic targets and markers
INVENTOR(S): Watkins, Steven M.; Baillie, Rebecca A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipomics Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003078574	A2	20030925	WO 2003-US7242	20030307
WO 2003078574	A3	20040219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2477909	AA	20030925	CA 2003-2477909	20030307
US 2004024065	A1	20040205	US 2003-383850	20030307
EP 1490076	A2	20041229	EP 2003-744631	20030307

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2002-363587P	P 20020311
	US 2002-373912P	P 20020419
	US 2002-401684P	P 20020806
	US 2002-424949P	P 20021108
	US 2002-436192P	P 20021224
	WO 2003-US7242	W 20030307

ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2003

AB The present invention is based, in part, on the discovery that certain metabolites or metabolic pathways can be used as diagnostic or therapeutic markers. For example, phosphatidylethanolamine-N-methyltransferase (PEMT) activity and other metabolic activities or markers associated therewith can be used either as markers for diagnosing various conditions or as targets for therapeutic treatment of various disease conditions. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for regulating the level of a fatty acid in a system. The method includes decreasing the CDP-choline activity in the system. In still another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for regulating a lipoprotein component ratio in a system. The method includes regulating the PEMT activity in the system whereby regulating the lipoprotein component ratio in the system, wherein the lipoprotein component ratio is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol ester to phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol ester to apoprotein, free cholesterol to apoprotein, and triacylglyceride to phosphatidylcholine. In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of assessing the d. of a lipoprotein in a system. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for treating or preventing a cardiovascular or neurol. condition.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:570770 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:111710
TITLE:	Combinations of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α agonists and cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors, and therapeutic uses therefor
INVENTOR(S):	Obukowicz, Mark G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 155 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003059294	A2	20030724	WO 2003-US956	20030114

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003212138 A1 20031113 US 2003-341217 20030113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-348297P P 20020114
US 2003-341217 A 20030113

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:111710

ED Entered STN: 25 Jul 2003

AB Methods for the treatment, prevention, or inhibition of pain, **inflammation**, or an **inflammation**-related disorder, and for the treatment or inhibition of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, and for the treatment or inhibition of cancer, and for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease in a subject in need of such treatment, prevention, or inhibition, include treating the subject with a peroxisome proliferator activated receptor-α agonist and a cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor (e.g. celecoxib; preparation described), or prodrug thereof. Compns., pharmaceutical compns., and kits for effecting the particular methods are also described.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:570750 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:111706
TITLE: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α agonist- and cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor-containing compositions, and methods of treatment using them
INVENTOR(S): Needleman, Philip
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 157 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003059271	A2	20030724	WO 2003-US1099	20030114
WO 2003059271	A3	20031127		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003220374 A1 20031127 US 2003-341174 20030113
EP 1465621 A2 20041013 EP 2003-705768 20030114
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-348298P P 20020114
US 2003-341174 A 20030113
WO 2003-US1099 W 20030114

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:111706

ED Entered STN: 25 Jul 2003

AB Methods for the treatment, prevention, or inhibition of pain, **inflammation**, or **inflammation**-related disorder, and for the treatment or inhibition of a cardiovascular disease or disorder, and for the treatment or inhibition of cancer in a subject in need of such treatment, prevention, or inhibition, include treating the subject with a peroxisome proliferator activated receptor-α agonist and a

cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor (e.g. celecoxib; preparation described), or prodrug thereof. Compns., pharmaceutical compns., and kits for effecting the particular methods are also described.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888900 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363116
TITLE: Method using a stearidonic acid source for enriching tissues in long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids, and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Surette, Marc E.; Tramposch, Kenneth M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pilot Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002092779	A2	20021121	WO 2002-US15747	20020517
WO 2002092779	A3	20030313		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-291584P P 20010517
ED Entered STN: 22 Nov 2002
AB A method is disclosed for the in vivo enrichment of mammalian tissues in long chain n-3 polyunsatd. fatty acids by administering a source of stearidonic acid, preferably Echium oil, in an amount sufficient to effect such enrichment. The methodol. of the invention may be used in the treatment of a variety of diseases and conditions, as well as for a dietary supplement for females during pregnancy and lactation.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380616 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:10004
TITLE: Compositions and methods for counteracting effects of reactive oxygen species and free radicals
INVENTOR(S): Shashoua, Victor E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ceremedix, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001036454	A1	20010525	WO 2000-US31764	20001117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2389429	AA	20010525	CA 2000-2389429	20001117
EP 1232174	A1	20020821	EP 2000-978811	20001117
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003518477	T2	20030610	JP 2001-538943	20001117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-166381P	P 19991118
			WO 2000-US31764	W 20001117

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:10004
ED Entered STN: 27 May 2001
AB Peptide compds. and methods for upregulating expression of a gene encoding an antioxidative enzyme, such as superoxide dismutase or catalase, to counteract harmful oxidative effects of reactive oxygen species and other free radicals are described. The peptide compds. may be used to treat or prevent diseases and conditions characterized by undesirable elevation of reactive oxygen species and other free radicals, to upregulate AP-1 gene expression, and to treat pain. The peptide compds. may be used as components of pharmaceuticals and dietary supplements.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1 3 S E3
E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2 1 S E4
L3 4 S L1 OR L2
L4 1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5 1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6 1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7 1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8 1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9 11482 S L3
L10 21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11 204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12 69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13 3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14 3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15 81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16 27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17 50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18 6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17

=> s l9 and l11
L19 428 L9 AND L11

=> s l9 and l11 and (l12 or l13) and l14 and l15
L20 3 L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15

=> d l20 1-3

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:96445 CAPLUS

DN 142:170141
TI Annatto extract compositions including tocotrienols and tocopherols and methods of use
IN Tan, Barrie; Llobrera, Jose
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005009135	A1	20050203	WO 2004-US11366	20040412
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2005037102	A1	20050217	US 2004-823043	20040412
PRAI	US 2003-461932P	P	20030410		
	US 2003-488310P	P	20030718		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:290474 CAPLUS
DN 140:281385
TI Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical **inflammation**
IN Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PA Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004028470	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30484	20030929
	WO 2004028470	A3	20040617		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2004106584	A1	20040603	US 2003-672059	20030929
PRAI	US 2002-413857P	P	20020927		

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:315408 CAPLUS
DN 136:330319
TI Novel antioxidants
IN Avery, Mitchell Allen; Pershadsingh, Harrihar A.

PA Bethesda Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 56 pp.
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002048798	A1	20020425	US 2001-809518	20010314
	US 6664287	B2	20031216		
PRAI	US 2000-189514P	P	20000315		

OS MARPAT 136:330319

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1 3 S E3
E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2 1 S E4
L3 4 S L1 OR L2
L4 1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5 1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6 1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7 1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8 1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9 11482 S L3
L10 21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11 204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12 69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13 3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
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L15 81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16 27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17 50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18 6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19 428 S L9 AND L11
L20 3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15

=> s l9 and l10
L21 38 L9 AND L10

=> s l21 and l11
L22 15 L21 AND L11

=> d l22 1-15 ibib ed abs

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:138840 CAPLUS
TITLE: Methods and compositions using NSAIDs for inhibiting the proliferation of prostate cancer cells
INVENTOR(S): Young, Charles Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005013902	A2	20050217	WO 2004-US25336	20040804

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-492367P P 20030804
ED Entered STN: 17 Feb 2005
AB The invention provides methods for monitoring the proliferation of cultured prostate cancer cells in the presence of NSAIDs, e.g. celecoxib and/or nimesulide, methods of treating an individual with prostate cancer or at risk of developing prostate cancer, and methods of reducing the risk of recurrence of prostate cancer in an individual who had previously been treated for prostate cancer. Methods of the invention further include treating an individual with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) with NSAIDs, e.g. celecoxib and/or nimesulide, as well as methods for screening for compds. that inhibit the proliferation of prostate cancer cells. The invention also provides compns. and articles of manufacture containing NSAIDs, e.g. celecoxib and/or nimesulide, in particular formulations, and NSAIDs, e.g. celecoxib and/or nimesulide, with a second compound that also exerts an effect on the androgen receptor.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:281385
TITLE: Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical **inflammation**
INVENTOR(S): Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004028470	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30484	20030929
WO 2004028470	A3	20040617		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004106584 A1 20040603 US 2003-672059 20030929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-413857P P 20020927
ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004
AB The invention is directed to methods and compns. which impede the development and progression of diseases associated with subclin. **inflammation**. Subclin. **inflammation** is commonly associated with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, coronary disease or cerebrovascular disease. The methods and compns. of the invention are also particularly suited to providing therapy for subclin. **inflammation** in diabetic and prediabetic patients. Methods of the invention comprise administration of DHA alone and in combination with antiplatelet drugs.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:143088 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:175134
TITLE: Resolvins, generated by interaction of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, cyclooxygenase II, and analgesics
INVENTOR(S): Serhan, Charles N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brigham and Women's Hospital, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 184 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004014835	A2	20040219	WO 2003-US25336	20030812
WO 2004014835	A3	20040415		
WO 2004014835	C2	20040708		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004116408 A1 20040617 US 2003-639714 20030812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-402798P P 20020812
US 2003-639714 A 20030812
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:175134
ED Entered STN: 22 Feb 2004
AB The present invention is generally drawn to novel isolated therapeutic agents, termed resolvins, generated from the interaction between a dietary omega-3 polyunsatd. fatty acid (PUFA) such as eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) or docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), cyclooxygenase-II (COX-2) and an analgesic, such as aspirin (ASA). Surprisingly, careful isolation of compds. generated from the combination of components in an appropriate environment provide di- and tri-hydroxy EPA or DHA compds. having unique structural and physiol. properties. These resolvins were found to be produced by brain, in microglia cells, and by leukocytes and the resolvins inhibited **inflammation** and PMN migration.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:977402 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:204819
TITLE: Novel docosanoids inhibit brain ischemia-reperfusion-mediated leukocyte infiltration and pro-

inflammatory gene expression. [Erratum to document cited in CA139:379337]

AUTHOR(S): Marcheselli, Victor L.; Hong, Song; Lukiw, Walter J.; Tian, Xiao Hua; Gronert, Karsten; Musto, Alberto; Hardy, Mattie; Gimenez, Juan M.; Chiang, Nan; Serhan, Charles N.; Bazan, Nicolas G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Cent. Excellence, Dep. Ophthalmol., Louisiana State Univ. Health Sci. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(51), 51974
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 15 Dec 2003

AB In Figure 4, two concns. of 4,17S-diHDHA are shown; the data were labeled incorrectly. The corrected figure is given.

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:850857 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:379337

TITLE: Novel Docosanoids Inhibit Brain Ischemia-Reperfusion-mediated Leukocyte Infiltration and Pro-**inflammatory** Gene Expression

AUTHOR(S): Marcheselli, Victor L.; Hong, Song; Lukiw, Walter J.; Tian, Xiao Hua; Gronert, Karsten; Musto, Alberto; Hardy, Mattie; Gimenez, Juan M.; Chiang, Nan; Serhan, Charles N.; Bazan, Nicolas G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Cent. Excellence, Dep. Ophthalmol., Louisiana State Univ. Health Sci. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(44), 43807-43817
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 30 Oct 2003

AB Ischemic stroke triggers lipid peroxidn. and neuronal injury. Docosahexaenoic acid released from membrane phospholipids during brain ischemia is a major source of lipid peroxides. Leukocyte infiltration and pro-**inflammatory** gene expression also contribute to stroke damage. In this study using lipidomic anal., we have identified stereospecific messengers from docosahexaenoate-oxygenation pathways in a mouse stroke model. Aspirin, widely used to prevent cerebrovascular disease, activates an addnl. pathway, which includes the 17R-resolvins. The newly discovered brain messenger 10,17S-docosatriene potently inhibited leukocyte infiltration, NFκB, and cyclooxygenase-2 induction in exptl. stroke and elicited neuroprotection. In addition, in neural cells in culture, this lipid messenger also inhibited both interleukin 1β-induced NFκB activation and cyclooxygenase-2 expression. Thus, the specific novel bioactive docosanoids generated in vivo counteract leukocyte-mediated injury as well as pro-**inflammatory** gene induction. These results challenge the view that docosahexaenoate only participates in brain damage and demonstrate that this fatty acid is also the endogenous precursor to a neuroprotective signaling response to ischemia-reperfusion.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:826414 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:406107
TITLE: n-3 Polyunsaturated fatty acids/eicosanoids and **inflammatory** responses
AUTHOR(S): Zhao, Yan; Chen, Linda H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate Center for Nutritional Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA
SOURCE: Essential Fatty Acids and Eicosanoids, Invited Papers from the International Congress, 5th, Taipei, Taiwan, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, 2002 (2003), Meeting Date 2002, 219-226. Editor(s): Huang, Yung-Sheng; Lin, Shing-Jong; Huang, Po-Chao. AOCS Press: Champaign, Ill.
CODEN: 69ERLH; ISBN: 1-893997-41-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 2003
AB The role of eicosanoids in the inhibition of lipopolysaccharide-induced tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α) production was evaluated in human monocytic THP-1 cells. The n-3 polyunsatd. fatty acid (PUFA), eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid decreased the production of TNF-α to the greatest extent among various fatty acids. Incubating cells with EPA increased EPA and decreased arachidonic acid (AA) content in cellular phospholipids. Levels of proinflammatory eicosanoids generated from AA, TXB2 and LTB4 were inhibited by EPA. LTB4 significantly increased, while LTB5 did not affect the production of TNF-α. Suppressing the production of these eicosanoids by the lipooxygenase inhibitor and thromboxane synthase inhibitors decreased TNF-α production These findings suggest that n-3 PUFA inhibit **inflammatory** responses through replacing AA in membrane lipids and decreasing eicosanoids derived from AA.
REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:403572 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406859
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparation containing ω-3-fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Weylandt, Karsten-Henrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10056351	A1	20020529	DE 2000-10056351	20001114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10056351 20001114
ED Entered STN: 30 May 2002
AB In order to improve the effectiveness of pharmaceutical prepns. which contain omega-3 fatty acids for the treatment and prevention of different diseases, it is suggested that the pharmaceutical preparation contains a further pharmacol. effective substance beside the omega-3 fatty acids.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851784 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376791
TITLE: Composition containing analgesic and anti-**inflammatory** agents and nutraceutical for

treating conditions caused by immune responses
INVENTOR(S): Gelber, Daniel; Kleinberger, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioselect Innovations, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001044410	A1	20011122	US 2001-754125	20010105
US 6787164	B2	20040907		
US 2001044411	A1	20011122	US 2001-754347	20010105
US 6759062	B2	20040706		
US 2001043959	A1	20011122	US 2001-754348	20010105
US 2002004078	A1	20020110	US 2001-754205	20010105
US 6793942	B2	20040921		
US 2002006445	A1	20020117	US 2001-754204	20010105
US 6841544	B2	20050111		
US 2002034555	A1	20020321	US 2001-754124	20010105
US 2002128273	A1	20020912	US 2001-754349	20010105
US 6576267	B2	20030610		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-184351P P 20000223
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 2001
AB An improved medicinal composition includes an effective amount of a pain relieving and anti-**inflammatory** pharmaceutical and an effective amount of a nutraceutical in a pharmaceutically acceptable base. At least one of the pharmaceutical and the nutraceutical treats a condition caused by an immune response to a virus, a microorganism, or an atmospheric pollutant or allergen. The pain relieving and anti-**inflammatory** pharmaceutical is preferably acetaminophen or a non-steroidal anti-**inflammatory** drug (NSAID). The medicinal composition may addnl. include a pharmaceutical decongestant or antihistamine. The nutraceutical is preferably an immune booster, an anti-oxidant, a liver protectant, or a combination thereof. Methods of using these compns. to treat conditions caused by an immune response are also disclosed. For example, a composition comprising acetaminophen, bromelain, curcumin, ascorbic acid, multiple pancreatic enzymes, and primrose oil (50-1000 mg each), is administered to a human in a tablet form, every 4 to 6 h in order to bring about pain relief, promote the healing of injured tissues and provide an antioxidant effect.
REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617963 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:190408
TITLE: Aspirin-triggered lipid mediators
INVENTOR(S): Serhan, Charles N.; Clish, Clary B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060778	A2	20010823	WO 2001-US5196	20010216
WO 2001060778	C2	20021024		

WO 2001060778 A3 20030116
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2400462	AA	20010823	CA 2001-2400462	20010216
US 2002055538	A1	20020509	US 2001-785866	20010216
US 6670396	B2	20031230		
EP 1296923	A2	20030402	EP 2001-910912	20010216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003525880	T2	20030902	JP 2001-559832	20010216
US 2004059144	A1	20040325	US 2003-663061	20030912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-183078P	P 20000216
			US 2000-238814P	P 20001006
			US 2001-785866	A3 20010216
			WO 2001-US5196	W 20010216

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:190408
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 2001
AB Aspirin triggered lipid mediators are disclosed which are useful for the treatment or prevention of **inflammation** associated with various diseases, including ischemia. The present invention provides that **inflammatory** exudates from mice treated with ω-3 PUFA and aspirin generate a novel array of bioactive lipid signals. Human endothelial cells with upregulated COX-2 treated with aspirin converted C20:5 w-3 to 18R-HEPE and 15R-HEPE. Each was used by polymorphonuclear leukocytes to generate sep. classes of novel trihydroxy-containing mediators, including 15R-lipoxin and 5,12,18R-triHEPE. These compds. were potent inhibitors of human polymorphonuclear leukocyte transendothelial migration and infiltration in vivo.

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:58828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:132421
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions of spirulina algae and omega fatty acids for treatment of **inflammation** and pain
INVENTOR(S): Bockow, Barry I.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5709855	A	19980120	US 1995-538992	19950922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-538992	19950922

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 1998
AB A composition for preventing or treating **inflammation** and/or pain by topical administration is disclosed. The composition contains an omega fatty acid in combination with spirulina. Preferably, the omega fatty acid is a mixture of omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids. Omega-3 fatty acids include eicosapentaenoic acid (I) and docosahexaenoic acid (II), and omega-6 fatty acids include gamma-linolenic (III) acid and dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (IV). The composition may further include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents, vitamins A and E, and a

cyclooxygenase inhibitor such as Me salicylate. A topical pharmaceutical contained I 0.1-20, II 0.1-15, III and/or IV 0.1-20, spirulina 0.1-7, Me salicylate 3-25, vitamin A 0.5-3, vitamin E 0.5-3, squalene 5-20, Carbomer 2001 (2% solution) 5-15, aloe vera 0.2-5, and water and other inert ingredients 30-60%. Patients suffering from different **inflammatory** conditions were treated for a period of 6-9 mo with the above composition About 88% of the patients showed significant and sustained pain relieve along with improve quality of daily living.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:682194 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:336462
TITLE: Lipoxygenase and cyclooxygenase inhibitors for hair growth changes preparations
INVENTOR(S): Duranton, Albert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 800815	A2	19971015	EP 1997-400727	19970328
EP 800815	A3	19971112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
FR 2747568	A1	19971024	FR 1996-4795	19960417
FR 2747568	B1	19990917		
US 5928654	A	19990727	US 1997-834162	19970414
CA 2202924	AA	19971017	CA 1997-2202924	19970416
CA 2202924	C	20021210		
JP 10036235	A2	19980210	JP 1997-99260	19970416
JP 3030002	B2	20000410		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-4795 A 19960417
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1997
AB A hair growth composition for the modification of hair growth consists of at least 1 lipoxygenase and at least 1 cyclooxygenase inhibitor. Thus, a hair lotion contained nordihydroguaiaretic acid 0.10, indomethacin 0.05, propylene glycol 22.80, EtOH 55.10 and water to 100.00 g.

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:413372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:93426
TITLE: The COX-2 gene plays a key role in intestinal polyposis caused by APC/Apc
AUTHOR(S): Taketo, Makoto M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Daigakuin Yakugakukei Kenkyuka, Tokyo Daigaku, Tokyo, 113, Japan
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine (Tokyo) (1997), 34(6), 690-697
CODEN: MOLMEL; ISSN: 0918-6557
PUBLISHER: Nakayama Shoten
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ED Entered STN: 03 Jul 1997
AB A review with 16 refs. APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) gene and some DNA repair genes have been identified to be responsible for APC and hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC). Characteristics of polyp formation in APC defect mice are reported. Polyp formation in APC knock out mice is suppressed by docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), non-steroidal anti-

inflammatory drugs (NAID) as aspirin and sulindac. Polyp formation is suppressed by genetic suppression of COX-2 (cyclooxygenase), and MF tricyclic, a COX-2 (inhibitor) suppresses polyp formation much efficiently than sulindac. COX-2 is mainly expressed by stroma cells and not by polyp adenoma.

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:164037 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:212081
TITLE: Multiple layered capsules for drugs
INVENTOR(S): Veronesi, Paolo Alberto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Therapicon Srl, Italy
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2290965	A1	19960117	GB 1994-13951	19940711
CA 2194890	AA	19960125	CA 1995-2194890	19950624
AU 9529252	A1	19960209	AU 1995-29252	19950624
AU 707076	B2	19990701		
EP 769938	A1	19970502	EP 1995-924940	19950624
EP 769938	B1	19981028		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10502376	T2	19980303	JP 1995-504081	19950624
AT 172638	E	19981115	AT 1995-924940	19950624
ES 2104522	T3	19990316	ES 1995-924940	19950624
ZA 9505741	A	19970107	ZA 1995-5741	19950711
US 5814338	A	19980929	US 1997-765952	19970109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1994-13951 A 19940711
WO 1995-EP2488 W 19950624

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1996
AB A pharmaceutical product in unit dosage form comprises a multiple layer capsule or housing having two or more layers and the layers being of materials, wherein the outer layer possesses a hydrophilic character and the inner layer possesses a hydrophobic character, and wherein there is in contact with the inner layer one or more drug substances having a hydrophobic character. The present invention provides an improved soft capsule, showing superior protection to the active drug substance from moisture, oxidizing agents, possible chemical interactions with other auxiliary or optional ingredients of the capsule housing. A soft capsule containing 25 mg cyclosporin was prepared from a capsule-filling composition containing
cyclosporin and silicone resin; a capsule housing comprising a first outer layer of gelatin and glycerol and a second inner layer of silicone.

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:673218 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:132307
TITLE: Differential inhibition of human prostaglandin endoperoxide H synthases-1 and -2 by aspirin and other nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs
AUTHOR(S): Smith, William L.; Lecomte, Marc; Laneuville, Odette; Lecomte, Marc; Breuer, Debra K.; DeWitt, David L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SOURCE: European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1995), 30(Suppl., Proceedings of the 13th International Symposium on Medicinal Chemistry, 1994), 417s-27s
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234

PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1995
AB An in vitro expression system was used to investigate the interaction of aspirin and other nonsteroidal anti-**inflammatory** drugs (NSAIDs) with human prostaglandin H synthase isoenzymes (hPGHS-1 and -2). HPGHS-1 and -2 were expressed by transient transfection of cos-1 cells with cDNAs encoding each of the isoenzymes. Microsomes prepared from these cells were used as a source of each enzyme. Aspirin caused acetylation of both hPGHS-1 and hPGHS-2. In the case of PGHS-1, aspirin caused complete inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity; with PGHS-2, aspirin converted the enzyme to a form which catalyzed the synthesis of 15-hydroxy-eicosatetraenoic acid (15R-HETE) instead of PGH2. Assays of instantaneous inhibition by other NSAIDs were performed in expts. in which enzyme, 10 μM arachidonate, and an NSAID were mixed simultaneously. All NSAIDs except salicylate inhibited hPGHS-1 with an IC50 ≤ 100 μM. All NSAIDs except indomethacin, piroxicam, and phenylbutazone also exhibited appreciable affinities toward hPGHS-2. The authors measured also time-dependent inhibition in expts. in which enzyme and an NSAID were preincubated before the substrate was added to initiate the reactions. Indomethacin, flurbiprofen, meclofenamate, and diclofenac, but not ibuprofen, piroxicam, or phenylbutazone, caused time-dependent inhibition of both hPGHS-1 and -2 in vitro. HPGHS-2 is thought to be the target of NSAIDs acting as anti-**inflammatory** agents. However, the results indicate that measurements of (a) affinities of NSAIDs for hPGHS-2 conducted in vitro with 10 μM arachidonate or (b) time-dependent inhibition of hPGHS-2 do not always predict whether a compound has anti-**inflammatory** activity in vivo. The results suggest that the most inclusive approach for detecting hPGHS-2-selective NSAIDs requires preincubating intact cells expressing hPGHS-2 with potential inhibitors followed by measuring prostanoid production from arachidonate mobilized from endogenous lipids.

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:420112 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:20112
TITLE: Differential inhibition of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase (cyclooxygenase) isozymes by aspirin and other nonsteroidal anti-**inflammatory** drugs
AUTHOR(S): Meade, Elizabeth A.; Smith, William L.; DeWitt, David L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1993), 268(9), 6610-14
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 24 Jul 1993
AB Murine prostaglandin endoperoxide (PGH) synthase-1 and PGH synthase-2 expressed in cos-1 cells were found to be differentially sensitive to inhibition by common nonsteroidal anti-**inflammatory** drugs (NSAIDs). Aspirin completely inhibited bis-oxygenation of arachidonate by PGH synthase-1; in contrast, aspirin-treated PGH synthase-2 metabolized arachidonate primarily to 15-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (15-HETE) instead of PGH2. ID50 values were determined for a panel of common NSAIDs by measuring instantaneous inhibition of cyclooxygenase activity using an oxygen electrode. Among common NSAIDs tested, indomethacin, sulindac sulfide, and piroxicam preferentially inhibited PGH synthase-1; ibuprofen, flurbiprofen, and meclofenamate inhibited both enzymes with comparable potencies; and 6-methoxy-2-naphthylacetic acid preferentially inhibited PGH synthase-2. These results demonstrate that the two PGH synthases are pharmacol. distinct and indicate that it may be possible to develop

isoenzyme-specific cyclooxygenase inhibitors useful both for anti-**inflammatory** therapy and for delineating between the biol. roles of the PGH synthase isoenzymes.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1               3 S E3
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2               1 S E4
L3               4 S L1 OR L2
L4               1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5               1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6               1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7               1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8               1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9           11482 S L3
L10          21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11         204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                 E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                 E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12          69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13              3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14           3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15          81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16          27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17          50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18              6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19            428 S L9 AND L11
L20              3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21             38 S L9 AND L10
L22             15 S L21 AND L11

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                         8.19       9.08
NETWORK CHARGES                                         1.26       1.44
SEARCH CHARGES o                                      158.76     190.96
DISPLAY CHARGES                                        58.95      58.95
                                                      -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   227.16     260.43

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   -15.33     -15.33

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 09:39:16 ON 05 MAR 2005


=> s l9 and l16
L23             81 L9 AND L16

=> s l23 and l10
L24              3 L23 AND L10

=> d l24 1-3 ibib ed abs
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L24 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:281385
TITLE: Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004028470	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30484	20030929
WO 2004028470	A3	20040617		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004106584	A1	20040603	US 2003-672059	20030929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-413857P P 20020927
ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004
AB The invention is directed to methods and compns. which impede the development and progression of diseases associated with subclin. inflammation. Subclin. inflammation is commonly associated with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, coronary disease or cerebrovascular disease. The methods and compns. of the invention are also particularly suited to providing therapy for subclin. inflammation in diabetic and prediabetic patients. Methods of the invention comprise administration of DHA alone and in combination with antiplatelet drugs.

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:977402 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:204819
TITLE: Novel docosanoids inhibit brain ischemia-reperfusion-mediated leukocyte infiltration and pro-inflammatory gene expression. [Erratum to document cited in CA139:379337]
AUTHOR(S): Marcheselli, Victor L.; Hong, Song; Lukiw, Walter J.; Tian, Xiao Hua; Gronert, Karsten; Musto, Alberto; Hardy, Mattie; Gimenez, Juan M.; Chiang, Nan; Serhan, Charles N.; Bazan, Nicolas G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Cent. Excellence, Dep. Ophthalmol., Louisiana State Univ. Health Sci. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(51), 51974
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 15 Dec 2003
AB In Figure 4, two concns. of 4,17S-diHDHA are shown; the data were labeled incorrectly. The corrected figure is given.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:850857 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:379337
TITLE: Novel Docosanoids Inhibit Brain Ischemia-Reperfusion-mediated Leukocyte Infiltration and Pro-inflammatory Gene Expression
AUTHOR(S): Marcheselli, Victor L.; Hong, Song; Lukiw, Walter J.; Tian, Xiao Hua; Gronert, Karsten; Musto, Alberto; Hardy, Mattie; Gimenez, Juan M.; Chiang, Nan; Serhan, Charles N.; Bazan, Nicolas G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Cent. Excellence, Dep. Ophthalmol., Louisiana State Univ. Health Sci. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(44), 43807-43817
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 30 Oct 2003
AB Ischemic **stroke** triggers lipid peroxidn. and neuronal injury. Docosahexaenoic acid released from membrane phospholipids during brain ischemia is a major source of lipid peroxides. Leukocyte infiltration and pro-inflammatory gene expression also contribute to **stroke** damage. In this study using lipidomic anal., we have identified stereospecific messengers from docosahexaenoate-oxygenation pathways in a mouse **stroke** model. Aspirin, widely used to prevent cerebrovascular disease, activates an addnl. pathway, which includes the 17R-resolvins. The newly discovered brain messenger 10,17S-docosatriene potently inhibited leukocyte infiltration, NFκB, and cyclooxygenase-2 induction in exptl. **stroke** and elicited neuroprotection. In addition, in neural cells in culture, this lipid messenger also inhibited both interleukin 1β-induced NFκB activation and cyclooxygenase-2 expression. Thus, the specific novel bioactive docosanoids generated in vivo counteract leukocyte-mediated injury as well as pro-inflammatory gene induction. These results challenge the view that docosahexaenoate only participates in brain damage and demonstrate that this fatty acid is also the endogenous precursor to a neuroprotective signaling response to ischemia-reperfusion.
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1 3 S E3
E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2 1 S E4
L3 4 S L1 OR L2
L4 1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5 1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6 1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7 1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8 1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9 11482 S L3
L10 21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7

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L11       204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                 E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                 E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12        69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13            3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14         3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15        81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16        27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17        50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18            6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19          428 S L9 AND L11
L20            3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21           38 S L9 AND L10
L22           15 S L21 AND L11
L23           81 S L9 AND L16
L24            3 S L23 AND L10

=> s l9 and l11 and (l12 or l13) and l14 and l15 and l16 and l17
L25            1 L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17

=> d l25

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2004:290474  CAPLUS
DN   140:281385
TI   Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical
     inflammation
IN   Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PA   Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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PI   WO 2004028470         A2    20040408   WO 2003-US30484          20030929
     WO 2004028470         A3    20040617
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             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
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             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2004106584         A1    20040603   US 2003-672059           20030929
PRAI US 2002-413857P       P     20020927


=> s l9 and l11 and (l12 or l13 or l14 or l15 or l16 or l17)
L26           65 L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> l26 and l10
L27            3 L26 AND L10

=> s l27 not l24
L28            0 L27 NOT L24

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1025762 AGENTS
1454490 AGENT
          (AGENT OR AGENTS)
 572151 DRUG
 289653 DRUGS
 718705 DRUG
          (DRUG OR DRUGS)
 196246 PHARMACEUTICAL
  85453 PHARMACEUTICALS
 247831 PHARMACEUTICAL
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 243761 THERAPY
  18092 THERAPIES
 253579 THERAPY
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 112659 PLATELET
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  95569 AGGREGATION
   1956 AGGREGATIONS
  96846 AGGREGATION
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   9286 PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITOR?
          (PLATELET(W)AGGREGATION(W)INHIBITOR?)
  97328 PLATELET
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 112659 PLATELET
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    133 AGGLUTINATIONS
  13504 AGGLUTINATION
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          AGGLUTINATION INHIBITOR?)

=> s l26 and ((antiplatelet (W) (agent or drug or pharmaceutical or therapy)) or
(platelet aggregation inhibitor?) or (platelet agglutination inhibitor?))
     4122 ANTIPLATELET
       51 ANTIPLATELETS
     4145 ANTIPLATELET
            (ANTIPLATELET OR ANTIPLATELETS)
   718713 AGENT
  1025762 AGENTS
  1454490 AGENT
            (AGENT OR AGENTS)
   572151 DRUG
   289653 DRUGS
   718705 DRUG
            (DRUG OR DRUGS)
   196246 PHARMACEUTICAL
    85453 PHARMACEUTICALS
   247831 PHARMACEUTICAL
            (PHARMACEUTICAL OR PHARMACEUTICALS)
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243761 THERAPY
 18092 THERAPIES
253579 THERAPY
          (THERAPY OR THERAPIES)
  1660 ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPY)
 97328 PLATELET
 52032 PLATELETS
112659 PLATELET
          (PLATELET OR PLATELETS)
 95569 AGGREGATION
  1956 AGGREGATIONS
 96846 AGGREGATION
          (AGGREGATION OR AGGREGATIONS)
918437 INHIBITOR?
  9286 PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITOR?
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 97328 PLATELET
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112659 PLATELET
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918437 INHIBITOR?
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L30          1 L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
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               AGGLUTINATION INHIBITOR?))

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L30  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2004:290474  CAPLUS
DN   140:281385
TI   Prophylactic docosahexaenoic acid therapy for patients with subclinical
     inflammation
IN   Arterburn, Linda M.; Hoffman, James P.; Oken, Harry A.; Van Elswyk, Mary
PA   Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    ---------------------    --------
PI   WO 2004028470        A2    20040408    WO 2003-US30484          20030929
     WO 2004028470        A3    20040617
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
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     US 2004106584        A1    20040603    US 2003-672059           20030929
PRAI US 2002-413857P      P     20020927


=> e arterburn linda/au
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E2            3      ARTERBURN L M/AU
E3            1 --> ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
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E5            2      ARTERBURN LINDA MARY/AU
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E7            3      ARTERBURN MATTHEW/AU
E8           31      ARTERBURN MATTHEW C/AU
E9            1      ARTERBURN R/AU
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E12           4      ARTERCHUK A G/AU

=> s e2-e5
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              1 "ARTERBURN LINDA"/AU
              8 "ARTERBURN LINDA M"/AU
              2 "ARTERBURN LINDA MARY"/AU
L31          14 ("ARTERBURN L M"/AU OR "ARTERBURN LINDA"/AU OR "ARTERBURN LINDA
                 M"/AU OR "ARTERBURN LINDA MARY"/AU)

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E1            1      HOFFMAN JAKE W/AU
E2            1      HOFFMAN JAKE WALTER JR/AU
E3           40 --> HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
E4            6      HOFFMAN JAMES A/AU
E5            1      HOFFMAN JAMES ARTHUR/AU
E6           12      HOFFMAN JAMES B/AU
E7            2      HOFFMAN JAMES C/AU
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E12          16      HOFFMAN JAMES F/AU

=> s e3-e5
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                ARTHUR"/AU)

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E4            2      OKEN HARRY A/AU
E5            1      OKEN K R/AU
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E7            4      OKEN M M/AU
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=> s e4
L33           2 "OKEN HARRY A"/AU

=> e van elswyk mary/au
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=> s e2-e5
             11 "VAN ELSWYK M E"/AU
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L34           19 ("VAN ELSWYK M E"/AU OR "VAN ELSWYK MARY"/AU OR "VAN ELSWYK
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=> e elswyk mary van/au
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E2              1      ELSWOTH JOHN D/AU
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E6              1      ELSZNER L/AU
E7              1      ELSZTEIN CAROLINA/AU
E8              1      ELT SOV A V/AU
E9              1      ELTA G/AU
E10             2      ELTA G H/AU
E11             1      ELTA GRACE/AU
E12             9      ELTA GRACE H/AU

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1              3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2              1 S E4
L3              4 S L1 OR L2
L4              1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5              1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6              1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7              1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8              1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9          11482 S L3
L10         21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11        204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12         69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13             3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14          3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15         81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16         27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17         50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18             6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19           428 S L9 AND L11
L20             3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21            38 S L9 AND L10
L22            15 S L21 AND L11
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L23           81 S L9 AND L16
L24            3 S L23 AND L10
L25            1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26           65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27            3 L26 AND L10
L28            0 S L27 NOT L24
L29         9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30            1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                 E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31           14 S E2-E5
                 E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32           47 S E3-E5
                 E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33            2 S E4
                 E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34           19 S E2-E5
                 E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU

=> s l31 or l32 or l33 or l34
L35           77 L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34

=> s l35 and docosahexaeno?
           8609 DOCOSAHEXAENO?
L36           12 L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

=> d l36 1-12 ibib ed abs

L36  ANSWER 1 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:          2004:916969  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:           142:154816
TITLE:                     Docosahexaenoic acid supplementation alters
                           plasma phospholipid fatty acid composition in
                           hyperlipidemic children: Results from the Endothelial
                           Assessment of Risk from Lipids in Youth (EARLY) study
AUTHOR(S):                 Engler, Marguerite M.; Engler, Mary B.;
                           Arterburn, Linda M.; Bailey, Eileen; Chiu,
                           Elisa Y.; Malloy, Mary J.; Mietus-Snyder, Michele L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:          Department of Physiological Nursing, University of
                           California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA,
                           94143-0610, USA
SOURCE:                    Nutrition Research (New York, NY, United States)
                           (2004), 24(9), 721-729
                           CODEN: NTRSDC; ISSN: 0271-5317
PUBLISHER:                 Elsevier Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE:             Journal
LANGUAGE:                  English
ED   Entered STN:  02 Nov 2004
AB   Dietary n-3 fatty acids, especially eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, C20:5n-3) and
     docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, C22:6n-3) may be protective against
     cardiovascular disease.  DHA supplementation improves vascular endothelial
     function in hyperlipidemic children.  This study examined the effects of
     dietary supplementation with DHA on blood plasma phospholipid fatty acid
     composition in 20 hyperlipidemic children (9-19 yr) as a potential mechanism
     for the vascular response.  The children were counseled to follow the
     National Cholesterol Education Program Step II (NCEP-II) diet for 6 mo.
     After 6 wk on the diet alone, they were assigned to DHA supplementation
     (1.2 g/day) or placebo for 6 wk, followed by 6-wk washout and 6-wk
     cross-over while continuing on the NCEP-II diet.  The DHA supplementation
     altered the plasma phospholipid fatty acid profiles by increasing DHA
     concns. by 250% and decreasing n-6 fatty acid concns. (C20:3n-6, C20:4n-6,
     C22:4n-6, C22:5n-6).  Thus, short-term consumption of DHA was reflected in
     marked changes in blood plasma phospholipid fatty acid composition in
     hyperlipidemic children.  This favorable shift in n-3 lipid profile may
     confer preventive cardiovascular benefits in this young population at high
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risk for early coronary heart disease. Subsequent incorporation of n-3 fatty acids into vascular tissues may contribute to the restoration of endothelial function associated with DHA supplementation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:281385
TITLE: Prophylactic **docosahexaenoic** acid therapy for patients with subclinical inflammation
INVENTOR(S): **Arterburn, Linda M.**; Hoffman, James P.; **Oken, Harry A.**; **Van Elswyk, Mary**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004028470	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30484	20030929
WO 2004028470	A3	20040617		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004106584	A1	20040603	US 2003-672059	20030929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-413857P	P 20020927

ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004

AB The invention is directed to methods and compns. which impede the development and progression of diseases associated with subclin. inflammation. Subclin. inflammation is commonly associated with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, coronary disease or cerebrovascular disease. The methods and compns. of the invention are also particularly suited to providing therapy for subclin. inflammation in diabetic and prediabetic patients. Methods of the invention comprise administration of DHA alone and in combination with antiplatelet drugs.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:290473 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:297527
TITLE: Improved glycemic control for prediabetes and/or diabetes type II using **docosahexaenoic** acid
INVENTOR(S): **Arterburn, Linda**; Benisek, Diane; **Hoffman, James**; **Oken, Harry A.**; **Van Elswyk, Mary**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Martek Biosciences Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2004028469	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30483	20030929
WO 2004028469	A3	20040624		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004092590	A1	20040513	US 2003-672077	20030929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-413859P P 20020927

ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004

AB This invention is directed to methods of treating patients with metabolic syndrome, prediabetes and/or Type 11 diabetes mellitus by administering **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA) alone or in combination with diabetes-related medications.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:928639 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:163009

TITLE: Lipid responses in mildly hypertriglyceridemic men and women to consumption of **docosahexaenoic** acid-enriched eggs

AUTHOR(S): Maki, Kevin C.; **Van Elswyk, Mary E.**; McCarthy, Deanna; Seeley, Marlyn A.; Veith, Patricia E.; Hess, Serena P.; Ingram, Kate A.; Halvorson, Jennifer J.; Calaguas, Eleanor M.; Davidson, Michael H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Radiant Research Chicago, Chicago, IL, 60610, USA

SOURCE: International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research (2003), 73(5), 357-368
CODEN: IJVNAP; ISSN: 0300-9831

PUBLISHER: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 2003

AB The study included 153 subjects (107 men, 46 women; age 21-80 yr) with blood serum triglyceride concns. 140-450 mg/dL and total cholesterol concns. <300 mg/dL. They ate eggs enriched with **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA; C22:6n-3; 147 mg DHA/egg) or ordinary eggs (20 mg DHA/egg) added to their usual diets for 6 wk (10 eggs/wk). Both treatments decreased triglyceride and increased high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol levels from baseline, but the changes were not much different between treatments. Low-d. lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concns. increased with consumption of DHA-enriched eggs and this increase was higher than with ordinary eggs. There was no significant increase in cholesterol carried by small dense LDL particles, as determined by NMR anal. Data anal. suggested favorable effects of the DHA-enriched eggs over ordinary eggs on triglyceride and HDL cholesterol levels in subjects with body mass index ≥30 kg/m2. The DHA treatment produced larger decrease in blood serum triglyceride concns. vs. ordinary eggs (-12.3 vs. 2.1%) and there was greater increase of HDL cholesterol in the DHA-enriched vs. ordinary egg group (5.0 vs. 1.1%).

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:249000 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:325712

TITLE: Eggs as a functional food alternative to fish and

supplements for the consumption of DHA
AUTHOR(S): **Van Elswyk, M. E.**; Hatch, S. D.; Stella, G. G.; Mayo, P. K.; Kubena, K. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Omega Tech Inc., Boulder, CO, USA
SOURCE: Egg Nutrition and Biotechnology, [International Egg Symposium], 2nd, Banff, AB, Canada, Apr. 5-8, 1998 (2000), Meeting Date 1998, 121-133. Editor(s): Sim, Jeong S.; Nakai, Shuryo; Guenter, Wilhelm. CABI Publishing: Wallingford, UK.
CODEN: 69BCX3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 09 Apr 2001
AB **Docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA) can be incorporated easily into egg yolk through manipulation of the laying hen diet. Given this ability, the egg has been proposed as an alternative food source to fish for this important fatty acid. While the nutritional profile of these eggs is comparable with fish and functionality identical to typical eggs, the specific health benefits of consuming these eggs must be identified. The first study investigated the influence of consuming four DHA-rich or four typical eggs per wk for 6 wk on the plasma lipids and platelet aggregation of male and female volunteers (n = 40). Neither egg significantly influenced plasma cholesterol or triglycerol. DHA-rich egg consumption significantly reduced collagen-induced platelet aggregation and enhanced the plasma phospholipid content of DHA. In a second study, male volunteers (n = 40) with elevated triacylglycerol and depressed high-d. lipoprotein (HDL) levels were selected to consume two DHA-rich or two typical eggs daily, 5 days a week, for 12 wk. None of the men were involved in drug or diet therapies and all consumed a semi-controlled diet providing 36% of calories from fat. Plasma cholesterol levels were unaffected by either egg. Consuming either egg significantly increased HDL. The low-d. lipoprotein particle d. was neg. effected by typical eggs but improved by DHA-rich egg consumption. The final study involved providing 8-14 eggs weekly to women (n = 25) in their final trimester of pregnancy. DHA-rich eggs pos. influenced pregnancy outcome by significantly increasing placental wts. and reducing the occurrence of low birth weight infants. These studies suggest that when DHA is provided in the diet in a form other than through fish or supplements, the health benefits of DHA are duplicated.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:718987 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:70539
TITLE: In vitro genotoxicity testing of ARASCO and DHASCO oils
AUTHOR(S): **Arterburn, L. M.**; Boswell, K. D.; Lawlor, T.; Cifone, M. A.; Murli, H.; Kyle, D. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martek Biosciences Corporation, Columbia, MD, 21043, USA
SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (2000), 38(11), 971-976
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 2000
AB ARASCO and DHASCO oils are microbially-derived triglycerides rich in arachidonic (20:4n-6) and **docosahexaenoic** (22:6n-3) acids, resp. Both oils were tested for mutagenic activity in three different in vitro mutagenesis assays. All assays were conducted with and without metabolic activation. Neither ARASCO nor DHASCO oil was mutagenic in the Ames reverse mutation assay using five different Salmonella histidine auxotroph tester strains, nor were the oils mutagenic in the mouse lymphoma TK+/-

forward mutation assay. The oils showed no clastogenic activity in chromosomal aberration assays performed with Chinese hamster ovary cells. Based on these assays, neither ARASCO nor DHASCO oils appear to have any genotoxic potential.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:526070 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:309386
TITLE: A developmental safety study in rats using DHA- and ARA-rich single-cell oils
AUTHOR(S): **Arterburn, L. M.**; Boswell, K. D.; Henwood, S. M.; Kyle, D. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martek Biosciences Corporation, Columbia, MD, 21045, USA
SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (2000), 38(9), 763-771
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 02 Aug 2000
AB The long-chain **docosahexaenoic** (DHA, n-3) and arachidonic (ARA, n-6) fatty acids are important in fetal development, but may be depleted from the mother during pregnancy as she transfers reserves to the developing fetus in utero and later to the infant through the breast milk. Pregnant women can increase their dietary intakes of DHA and ARA to maintain adequate maternal reserves and ensure an optimal infant supply. DHASCO and ARASCO com. oils, concentrated sources of DHA and ARA, resp., have been tested in acute and subchronic studies without toxic effects. This developmental toxicity study was undertaken to test for possible teratogenic activity of these oils to ensure their safe use during pregnancy. DHASCO and ARASCO oils were given by oral gavage to pregnant rats at doses up to 1250 and 2500 mg/kg body weight/day, resp., during the period of fetal organogenesis. Cesarean sections and necropsies were performed on day 20 of gestation. The maternal reproductive outcomes were analyzed and fetal external, soft, and skeletal tissues were examined The oils did not produce overt maternal toxicity nor changes in pre- or postimplantation losses, resorptions, live births, or sex ratios. The oils caused no fetal malformations. Increased frequencies of renal variations in development occurred in a non-dose-dependent manner and were not toxicol. significant. Thus, these oils are not teratogenic at doses that represent a 100-fold safety factor over expected use levels.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:126766 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:307517
TITLE: A combined subchronic (90-day) toxicity and neurotoxicity study of a single-cell source of **docosahexaenoic** acid triglyceride (DHASCO oil)
AUTHOR(S): **Arterburn, L. M.**; Boswell, K. D.; Koskelo, E.-K.; Kassner, S. L.; Kelly, C.; Kyle, D. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martek Biosciences Corporation, Columbia, MD, 21045, USA
SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (2000), 38(1), 35-49
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 2000
AB **Docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA), a 22-carbon long-chain polyunsatd. fatty acid of the omega-3 family, is a major structural component of

neural membranes and is a particularly important nutrient during infant development. New safe and well-defined sources of DHA are required for infant formula fortification and dietary supplementation. DHASCO oil is an algal-derived triglyceride containing 40-50% DHA. Previous studies have shown that DHASCO oil is neither mutagenic nor toxic in acute or 28-day subchronic tests. To further establish the safety of this oil, a 90-day subchronic toxicity study in rats which included Hematol., clin. chemical, pathol. and ophthalmol., neurobehavioral and neuropathol. assessments, using doses of 0.5 and 1.25 g/kg body weight/day was performed. There were no treatment-related adverse effects in any of the parameters measured at either dose. Based on these results, the no-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) for DHASCO oil under the conditions of this study corresponds to the highest dose level. The DHA in the DHASCO oil was bioavailable, resulting in significant elevations in the levels of this fatty acid in liver, heart and brain after 90 days of administration. In conclusion, this 90-day subchronic toxicity study provides addnl. evidence that DHASCO oil is a safe and bioavailable source of dietary DHA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:770541 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152939
TITLE: Single cell oil sources of **docosahexaenoic** acid: clinical studies
AUTHOR(S): Kyle, David J.; **Arterburn, Linda M.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martek Biosciences Corp., Columbia, MD, USA
SOURCE: World Review of Nutrition and Dietetics (1998), 83(Return of ω3 Fatty Acids into the Food Supply), 116-131
CODEN: WRNDAT; ISSN: 0084-2230
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 09 Dec 1998
AB This article is a review with 47 refs. regarding the clin. effects of **docosahexaenoic** acid as compared to that of fish oil in relation to health and nutrition.
REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:75140 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:130871
TITLE: Dietary marine algae promotes efficient deposition of n-3 fatty acids for the production of enriched shell eggs
AUTHOR(S): Herber, S. M.; **Van Elswyk, M. E.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Poultry Science, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas AandM University System, College Station, TX, 77843-2472, USA
SOURCE: Poultry Science (1996), 75(12), 1501-1507
CODEN: POSCAL; ISSN: 0032-5791
PUBLISHER: Poultry Science Association, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 1997
AB Two expts. were conducted to investigate the usefulness of a natural golden marine algae (MA) as a poultry ration supplement for the production of shell eggs rich in n-3 fatty acids (n-3 FA). This MA is unique due to a high concentration of **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA; C22:6n-3) and the absence of other n-3 FA normally present in marine oils such as menhaden oil (MO). In the first experiment, 60 24-wk-old Single Comb White Leghorn (SCWL) hens were divided among four dietary treatments, including a

typical corn-soybean control (CON); 1.5% MO, supplying 233 mg eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and 155 mg DHA per d; 2.4% MA, supplying 200 mg DHA/d; and 4.8% MA, supplying 400 mg DHA/d. A second experiment using 96 56-wk-old SCWL was conducted using the same diets. In both expts., eggs were collected weekly for 4 wk for determination of egg production parameters and yolk FA content. Each week, yolk samples were extracted, saponified, Me estered, and quantified using gas chromatog. Transient depressions in egg and yolk wts. were noted early in Experiment 1 in response to dietary 4.8% MA. Although egg and yolk wts. were not affected in Experiment 2, egg production was significantly reduced in the 4.8% MA treatment. Egg production was unaffected due to diet or week in Experiment 1. In both expts., yolk polyunsatd. profiles were significantly influenced by diet. Dietary n-3 FA supplementation significantly increased yolk total n-3 FA with concomitant redns. in yolk n-6 FA. Although hens fed MO were supplied predominantly EPA, the principal yolk FA deposited was DHA. Marine algae also promoted efficient yolk DHA deposition with the highest yolk DHA concns. attained in eggs from hens fed 4.8% MA. These data indicate that utilization of MA as a direct source of dietary n-3 FA may provide an efficient alternative to current sources of n-3 FA available for the production of poultry products rich in n-3 FA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L36 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:254276 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:254276
TITLE: Composition, functionally, and sensory evaluation of eggs from hens fed dietary menhaden oil
AUTHOR(S): **Van Elswyk, M. E.**; Sams, A. R.; Hargis, P. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Poult. Sci., Texas A and M Univ. Syst., College Station, TX, 77843-2472, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Food Science (1992), 57(2), 342-4, 349
CODEN: JFDSAZ; ISSN: 0022-1147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 1992
AB Enrichment of the omega-3 fatty acid content of egg yolk may increase consumer acceptance of egg products if eggs maintain characteristic functionality, exhibit compositional stability, and are sensorially acceptable. The diet of laying hens was enriched with 3% menhaden oil. Arachidonic acid (20:4n-6) was decreased 70.2%, and linolenic (18:3n-3) and **docosahexaenoic** acids (22:6n-3) were increased 78.5% and 356%, resp., in egg yolk. Eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5n-3) was also incorporated into test egg yolk as compared to nondetectable levels in control eggs. Cooking did not alter the fatty acid composition of eggs nor were functional properties of test eggs affected. Panelists differentiated n-3 enriched eggs from controls when scrambled but not when hard cooked.

L36 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:534850 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:134850
TITLE: Dietary modification of yolk lipid with menhaden oil
AUTHOR(S): Hargis, P. S.; **Van Elswyk, M. E.**; Hargis, B. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas Agric. Exp. Stn., Texas A and M Univ. Syst., College Station, TX, 77843-2472, USA
SOURCE: Poultry Science (1991), 70(4), 874-83
CODEN: POSCAL; ISSN: 0032-5791
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 05 Oct 1991

AB Due to the numerous proposed cardiovascular benefits associated with consumption of omega-3 fatty acids, marketing of an egg enriched by omega-3 fatty acid may benefit the egg producer. Effects on yolk composition of a standard laying hen diet enriched with 3% menhaden oil (test diet), vs. an isocaloric (control) diet containing no added fat, were evaluated for 18 wk. Dietary menhaden oil did not alter egg production, egg weight, total yolk fat, or yolk cholesterol. However, yolk contents of omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids were influenced by diet. Arachidonic acid decreased and eicosapentaenoic acid increased in eggs from hens fed the test diet following 1 wk of dietary treatment. **Docosahexaenoic** acid and linolenate increased in eggs from hens fed the test diet at 2 and 3 wk of the trial, resp. These alterations in yolk composition resulted in a decrease in the ratio of omega-6 to omega-3 fatty acids from 18 for eggs from hens fed the control diet to 3 for eggs from hens fed the test diet. At weeks 14 and 18, hens (n = 10 per diet) were killed and necropsied. No change in gross scoring of hepatic lipidosis was observed Histol., significantly greater scores for hepatocellular lipid infiltration were recorded for liver sections from hens fed menhaden oil than for control hens. Increased microscopic hepatic lipid infiltration observed with dietary omega-3 administration may have significance for flocks predisposed to fatty liver syndrome and may also provide a unique system in which to study the effects of dietary omega-3 fatty acids on liver lipid metabolism

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	341.56	374.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-26.28	-26.28

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 25, 2005 (20050225/UP).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1 3 S E3
E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2 1 S E4
L3 4 S L1 OR L2
L4 1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5 1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6 1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7 1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8 1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9 11482 S L3
L10 21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11 204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI

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L12         69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13             3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14          3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15         81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16         27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17         50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18             6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19           428 S L9 AND L11
L20             3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21            38 S L9 AND L10
L22            15 S L21 AND L11
L23            81 S L9 AND L16
L24             3 S L23 AND L10
L25             1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26            65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27             3 L26 AND L10
L28             0 S L27 NOT L24
L29          9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30             1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                  E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31            14 S E2-E5
                  E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32            47 S E3-E5
                  E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33             2 S E4
                  E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34            19 S E2-E5
                  E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35            77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36            12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

=> file medline biosis embase wpids
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.30     375.13

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -26.28

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

=> s docosahexaeno? or (fish oil?) or (marine oil?) or (marine lipid?) or
((shellfish? or tuna? or mackerel? or salmon? or menhaden? or anchovy? or herring?
or trout? or sardine?) (W) oil?)
L37         33806 DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIPID?
                  ) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TUNA? OR MACKEREL? OR SALMON? OR MENHADEN?
                  OR ANCHOVY? OR HERRING? OR TROUT? OR SARDINE?) (W) OIL?)

=> s aspirin? or (acetylsalicyclic acid?) or (salicyclic acid?) or
"2-(acetyloxy)benzoic acid" or acetysal? or acylpyrin? or aloxiprimum? or colfarit?
or dispril? or easprin? or ecotrin? or endosprin? or magnecyl? or micristin? or
polopirin? or polopiryna? or solprin? or solupsan? or zorprin?
```

```
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L38     104852 ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
               "2-(ACETYLOXY)BENZOIC ACID" OR ACETYSAL? OR ACYLPYRIN? OR ALOXIP
               RIMUM? OR COLFARIT? OR DISPRIL? OR EASPRIN? OR ECOTRIN? OR ENDOS
               PRIN? OR MAGNECYL? OR MICRISTIN? OR POLOPIRIN? OR POLOPIRYNA?
               OR SOLPRIN? OR SOLUPSAN? OR ZORPRIN?

=> s dipyridamole? or "antisteno-cardin" or curantil? or curantyl? or dipyramidole?
or kurantil? or persantin?
L39      31960 DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
               OR DIPYRAMIDOLE? OR KURANTIL? OR PERSANTIN?

=> s abciximab or centorx or reopro
L40       6988 ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO

=> s tirofiban? or aggrastat? or agrastat? or "MK-383" or "MK383" or "MK 383" or
"L-700462" or "L 700462" or "L700462"
L41       3193 TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383" OR
               "MK 383" OR "L-700462" OR "L 700462" OR "L700462"

=> s clopidogrel? or plavix? or iscover? or ticlopidine? or "PCR-4099" or "PCR4099"
or "PCR 4099" or "SC-25989" or "SC25989" or "SC 25989" or "SC-25989C" or "SC25989C"
or "SC 25989C"
L42      15280 CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4099
               " OR "PCR4099" OR "PCR 4099" OR "SC-25989" OR "SC25989" OR "SC
               25989" OR "SC-25989C" OR "SC25989C" OR "SC 25989C"

=> s (type (w) 2 (w) diabetes (w) mellitus) or diabetes mellitus? or (type (w) II
(w) diabetes (w) mellitus) or adult onset diabetes mellitus or ketosis resistant
diabetes mellitus or maturity onset diabetes mellitus or
(non(w)insulin(w)dependent(w)diabetes(w)mellitus)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L43     454759 (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS? OR
               (TYPE (W) II (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR ADULT ONSET DIABETES
               MELLITUS OR KETOSIS RESISTANT DIABETES MELLITUS OR MATURITY
               ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR (NON(W) INSULIN(W) DEPENDENT(W) DIABE
               TES(W) MELLITUS)

=> s slow onset diabetes mellitus or stable diabetes mellitus
L44         24 SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS

=> s (metabolic syndrome?) or (insulin resistan? syndrome?) or (reaven syndrome?)
or (dysmetabolic syndrome?) or (metabolic cardiovascular syndrome?) or
(syndrome(W)X) or "syndrome X"
L45      16589 (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (REAVE
               N SYNDROME?) OR (DYSMETABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (METABOLIC CARDIOVAS
               CULAR SYNDROME?) OR (SYNDROME(W) X) OR "SYNDROME X"

=> s hypertensi? or (high blood pressure?) or (elevated blood pressure?) or
(increased blood pressure?)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L46     707055 HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSUR
               E?) OR (INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE?)

=> s stroke or (cerebral infarct?) or (cerebrovascular accident?) or (apoplexy) or
(cerebral stroke) or (vascular accident) or (cerebrovascular stroke)
L47     339081 STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?) OR
               (APOPLEXY) OR (CEREBRAL STROKE) OR (VASCULAR ACCIDENT) OR (CEREB
               ROVASCULAR STROKE)

=> s atherosclero? or (coronary artery disease?) or (peripheral artery disease?)
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
L48     315327 ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL ARTER
               Y DISEASE?)
```

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1            3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2            1 S E4
L3            4 S L1 OR L2
L4            1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5            1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6            1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7            1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8            1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9        11482 S L3
L10       21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11      204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12       69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13           3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14        3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15       81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16       27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17       50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18           6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19         428 S L9 AND L11
L20           3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21          38 S L9 AND L10
L22          15 S L21 AND L11
L23          81 S L9 AND L16
L24           3 S L23 AND L10
L25           1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26          65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27           3 L26 AND L10
L28           0 S L27 NOT L24
L29        9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30           1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31          14 S E2-E5
                E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32          47 S E3-E5
                E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33           2 S E4
                E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34          19 S E2-E5
                E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35          77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36          12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37       33806 S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38      104852 S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39       31960 S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40        6988 S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41        3193 S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42       15280 S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43      454759 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
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L44           24 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45        16589 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46       707055 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47       339081 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48       315327 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                        36.42      50.96
NETWORK CHARGES                                         1.02       3.60
SEARCH CHARGES                                          0.00     257.11
DISPLAY CHARGES                                         0.00     100.90
                                                      -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    37.44     412.57

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -26.28
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IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 10:01:25 ON 05 MAR 2005


=> s inflammat? or (inflammat? disease?) or (inflammat? disorder?)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L49       862013 INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1               3 S E3
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2               1 S E4
L3               4 S L1 OR L2
L4               1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5               1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6               1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7               1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8               1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9           11482 S L3
L10          21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11         204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                 E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                 E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12          69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13              3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14           3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15          81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16          27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17          50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18              6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19            428 S L9 AND L11
L20              3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21             38 S L9 AND L10
L22             15 S L21 AND L11
L23             81 S L9 AND L16
L24              3 S L23 AND L10
L25              1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26             65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
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L27             3 L26 AND L10
L28             0 S L27 NOT L24
L29          9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30             1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31            14 S E2-E5
                E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32            47 S E3-E5
                E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33             2 S E4
                E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34            19 S E2-E5
                E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35            77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36            12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37         33806 S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38        104852 S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39         31960 S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40          6988 S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41          3193 S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42         15280 S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43        454759 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L44            24 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45         16589 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46        707055 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47        339081 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48        315327 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L49        862013 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)

=> s l37 and l49 and l47 and l48
L50            24 L37 AND L49 AND L47 AND L48

=> dup rem l50
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L50
L51            21 DUP REM L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  ANSWERS '1-2' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                  ANSWERS '3-5' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                  ANSWERS '6-14' FROM FILE EMBASE
                  ANSWERS '15-21' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d l51 1-21

L51  ANSWER 1 OF 21     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AN   2004515383     MEDLINE
DN   PubMed ID: 15485592
TI   Omega-3 fatty acids and inflammation.
AU   Mori Trevor A; Beilin Lawrence J
CS   School of Medicine and Pharmacology--Royal Perth Hospital Unit, The
     University of Western Australia, Medical Research Foundation Building,
     Perth, Western Australia 6847, Australia.. tmori@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
SO   Current atherosclerosis reports, (2004 Nov) 6 (6) 461-7.  Ref: 45
     Journal code: 100897685. ISSN: 1523-3804.
CY   United States
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
     General Review; (REVIEW)
     (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals
EM   200502
ED   Entered STN: 20041017
```

Last Updated on STN: 20050301
Entered Medline: 20050225

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2004507992 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 15477726
TI The role of eggs, margarines and **fish oils** in the nutritional management of **coronary artery disease** and **strokes**.
AU Constant Jules
CS State University of New York at Buffalo, USA.
SO Keio journal of medicine, (2004 Sep) 53 (3) 131-6. Ref: 60
Journal code: 0376354. ISSN: 0022-9717.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200411
ED Entered STN: 20041013
Last Updated on STN: 20041109
Entered Medline: 20041108

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2000:350383 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000350383
TI n-6/n-3 ratio of dietary fatty acids rather than hypercholesterolemia as the major risk factor for **atherosclerosis** and coronary heart disease.
AU Okuyama, Harumi [Reprint author]; Fujii, Yoichi; Ikemoto, Atsushi
CS Department of Biological Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nagoya City University, Nagoya, 467-8603, Japan
SO Journal of Health Science, (June, 2000) Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 157-177. print.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 16 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2000:99912 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000099912
TI Importance of n-3 fatty acids in health and disease.
AU Connor, William E. [Reprint author]
CS Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Clinical Nutrition, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, 97201, USA
SO American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 71, No. 1 Suppl., pp. 171S-175S. print.
CODEN: AJCNAC. ISSN: 0002-9165.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 2000
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 2002

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1994:503465 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497516465
TI Diet and disease.
AU Mera, Steven
CS Fac. Health Social Care, Leeds Metropolitan Univ., Leeds LS1 3HE, UK
SO British Journal of Biomedical Science, (1994) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 189-206.

ISSN: 0967-4845.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 28 Nov 1994

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 2004521843 EMBASE
TI Fatty acids: Which ones do we need?.
AU Mason P.
CS United Kingdom
SO Pharmaceutical Journal, (20 Nov 2004) 273/7326 (750-752).
Refs: 17
ISSN: 0031-6873 CODEN: PHJOAV
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Note
FS 003 Endocrinology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 2004024995 EMBASE
TI Omega 3 fatty acids and cardiovascular disease - Fishing for a natural treatment.
AU Din J.N.; Newby D.E.; Flapan A.D.
CS J.N. Din, Cardiovascular Research, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH16 4SB, United Kingdom. jehangirdin@hotmail.com
SO British Medical Journal, (3 Jan 2004) 328/7430 (30-35).
Refs: 24
ISSN: 0959-8146 CODEN: BMJOAE
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 006 Internal Medicine
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 2004260637 EMBASE
TI **Inflammation** in **atherosclerosis** and implications for therapy.
AU Paoletti R.; Gotto Jr. A.M.; Hajjar D.P.
CS Dr. R. Paoletti, Dept. of Pharmacological Sciences, University of Milan, via Balzaretti 9, 20133, Milan, Italy. rodolfo.paoletti@unimi.it
SO Circulation, (15 Jun 2004) 109/23 SUPPL. (III20-III26).
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0009-7322 CODEN: CIRCAZ
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

SL English

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003206244 EMBASE
TI The degree of unsaturation of dietary fatty acids and the development of **atherosclerosis** (Review).
AU Moreno J.J.; Mitjavila M.T.
CS M.T. Mitjavila, Department of Physiology, Faculty of Biology, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. mmitjavila@ub.edu
SO Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, (1 Apr 2003) 14/4 (182-195).
Refs: 169
ISSN: 0955-2863 CODEN: JNBIEL
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003110288 EMBASE
TI Multifactorial approach to the primary and secondary prevention at **atherosclerosis**.
AU Lavie C.J.; Milani R.V.
CS Dr. C.J. Lavie, Ochsner Heart and Vascular Institute, Department of Cardiology, Ochsner Clinic Foundation, New Orleans, LA, United States
SO Ochsner Journal, (2003) 5/1 (12-17).
Refs: 60
ISSN: 1524-5012 CODEN: OJCOAX
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 003 Endocrinology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 11 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002361315 EMBASE
TI **Atherosclerosis** from top to toe - Old ideas to new perspectives.
AU Soyinka O.
SO British Journal of Cardiology, (2002) 9/7 (386-390).
ISSN: 0969-6113 CODEN: BJCAEM
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
028 Urology and Nephrology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AN 2002387691 EMBASE
TI Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and eicosanoids in human health and pathologies.
AU Tapiero H.; Nguyen Ba G.; Couvreur P.; Tew K.D.
CS H. Tapiero, Unv. Paris - Fc. Phrm. CNRS UMR 8612, 5, rue Jean Baptiste Clement, 94200 Chatenay Malabry, France. haimtapiero@aol.com
SO Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, (2002) 56/5 (215-222).
Refs: 96
ISSN: 0753-3322 CODEN: BIPHEX
PUI S 0753-3322(02)00193-2
CY France
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 13 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002166518 EMBASE
TI Alzheimer's disease and vascular factors: Facts and theories.
AU Pansari K.; Gupta A.; Thomas P.
CS Dr. K. Pansari, St David's Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Jobswell Road, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3HB, United Kingdom
SO International Journal of Clinical Practice, (2002) 56/3 (197-203).
Refs: 82
ISSN: 1368-5031 CODEN: IJCPF
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 14 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002070561 EMBASE
TI Estrogen, statins, and polyunsaturated fatty acids: Similarities in their actions and benefits - Is there a common link?.
AU Das U.N.
CS Dr. U.N. Das, EFA Sciences LLC, 1420 Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062, United States. undurti@hotmail.com
SO Nutrition, (2002) 18/2 (178-188).
Refs: 171
ISSN: 0899-9007 CODEN: NUTRER
PUI S 0899-9007(01)00719-5
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 15 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-305100 [28] WPIDS
DNC C2004-116006
TI Use of **docosahexaenoic** acid to impede the development or

progression of a disease associated with subclinical **inflammation** e.g. cerebrovascular disease and **coronary artery disease**.

DC B05

IN ARTERBURN, L; HOFFMAN, J; OKEN, H; VAN ELSWYK, M; ARTERBURN, L M; HOFFMAN, J P; OKEN, H A

PA (ARTE-I) ARTERBURN L; (HOFF-I) HOFFMAN J; (OKEN-I) OKEN H; (VELS-I) VAN ELSWYK M; (MART-N) MARTEK BIOSCIENCES CORP

CYC 103

PI WO 2004028470 A2 20040408 (200428)* EN 31 A61K000-00
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2004106584 A1 20040603 (200436) A61K031-60
AU 2003270909 A1 20040419 (200462) A61K000-00

ADT WO 2004028470 A2 WO 2003-US30484 20030929; US 2004106584 A1 Provisional US 2002-413857P 20020927, US 2003-672059 20030929; AU 2003270909 A1 AU 2003-270909 20030929

FDT AU 2003270909 A1 Based on WO 2004028470

PRAI US 2002-413857P 20020927; US 2003-672059 20030929

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-60
ICS A61K031-202; A61K031-4743

L51 ANSWER 16 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2005-037020 [04] WPIDS

DNN N2005-032356 DNC C2005-012384

TI Composition useful for treating e.g. pain, **inflammation**, tumor, premature labor, asthma, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, comprises nanoparticles of meloxicam and at least one surface stabilizer.

DC A18 A21 A25 A96 B05 B07 P73

IN COOPER, E R; KLINE, L; PRUITT, J; RYDE, T; PRUITT, J D

PA (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD

CYC 108

PI US 2004229038 A1 20041118 (200504)* 26 B32B025-00
WO 2005002542 A2 20050113 (200505) EN A61K009-00
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

ADT US 2004229038 A1 Provisional US 2003-450705P 20030303, US 2004-784900 20040224; WO 2005002542 A2 WO 2004-US5706 20040227

PRAI US 2003-450705P 20030303; US 2004-784900 20040224

IC ICM A61K009-00; B32B025-00

L51 ANSWER 17 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2003-532657 [50] WPIDS

DNC C2003-143873

TI Reduction of an **inflammatory** biomarker, e.g. interleukin-1-alpha, comprises the use of a composition containing a non-alpha tocopherol and an omega-3 fatty acid.

DC B02 B05 C02 C03

IN DREON, D M; PHINNEY, S D

PA (GALI-N) GALILEO LAB INC; (GALI-N) GALILEO PHARM INC; (DREO-I) DREON D M; (PHIN-I) PHINNEY S D

CYC 101

PI WO 2003043570 A2 20030530 (200350)* EN 32 A61K000-00
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU

MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2003144219 A1 20030731 (200354) A61K031-7048
AU 2002352726 A1 20030610 (200419) A61K000-00
EP 1450787 A2 20040901 (200457) EN A61K031-355
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
ADT WO 2003043570 A2 WO 2002-US36723 20021115; US 2003144219 A1 Provisional US 2001-335545P 20011115, US 2002-295493 20021115; AU 2002352726 A1 AU 2002-352726 20021115; EP 1450787 A2 EP 2002-789675 20021115, WO 2002-US36723 20021115
FDT AU 2002352726 A1 Based on WO 2003043570; EP 1450787 A2 Based on WO 2003043570
PRAI US 2001-335545P 20011115; US 2002-295493 20021115
IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-355; A61K031-7048
ICS A61K031-202; A61K031-353

L51 ANSWER 18 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-229216 [22] WPIDS
CR 2004-191208 [18]; 2004-191209 [18]; 2004-191210 [18]; 2004-294860 [27]
DNC C2003-058784
TI Orally deliverable pharmaceutical composition useful for treating e.g. headache comprises low water solubility drug and solvent liquid.
DC A96 B03 B05
IN FORBES, J C; GAO, P; HASSAN, F; KARIM, A
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP; (FORB-I) FORBES J C; (GAOP-I) GAO P; (HASS-I) HASSAN F; (KARI-I) KARIM A
CYC 101
PI WO 2002083177 A1 20021024 (200322)* EN 24 A61K047-12
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2003105141 A1 20030605 (200339) A61K031-4439
NO 2003004629 A 20031210 (200406) A61K047-12
EP 1379279 A1 20040114 (200410) EN A61K047-12
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
BR 2002008994 A 20040427 (200430) A61K047-12
AU 2002305175 A1 20021028 (200433) A61K047-12
CZ 2003002792 A3 20040414 (200435) A61K047-12
KR 2004018355 A 20040303 (200443) A61K047-18
JP 2004530669 W 20041007 (200466) 109 A61K009-08
CN 1516601 A 20040728 (200469) A61K047-12
MX 2003009411 A1 20040201 (200473) A61K031-415
ADT WO 2002083177 A1 WO 2002-US11689 20020412; US 2003105141 A1 Provisional US 2001-284381P 20010417, Provisional US 2001-326952P 20011004, US 2002-119129 20020409; NO 2003004629 A WO 2002-US11689 20020412, NO 2003-4629 20031016; EP 1379279 A1 EP 2002-733979 20020412, WO 2002-US11689 20020412; BR 2002008994 A BR 2002-8994 20020412, WO 2002-US11689 20020412; AU 2002305175 A1 AU 2002-305175 20020412; CZ 2003002792 A3 WO 2002-US11689 20020412, CZ 2003-2792 20020412; KR 2004018355 A KR 2003-713651 20031017; JP 2004530669 W JP 2002-580978 20020412, WO 2002-US11689 20020412; CN 1516601 A CN 2002-812078 20020412; MX 2003009411 A1 WO 2002-US11689 20020412, MX 2003-9411 20031014
FDT EP 1379279 A1 Based on WO 2002083177; BR 2002008994 A Based on WO 2002083177; AU 2002305175 A1 Based on WO 2002083177; CZ 2003002792 A3 Based on WO 2002083177; JP 2004530669 W Based on WO 2002083177; MX

2003009411 A1 Based on WO 2002083177
PRAI US 2001-326952P 20011004; US 2001-284381P 20010417;
US 2002-119129 20020409
IC ICM A61K009-08; A61K031-415; A61K031-4439; A61K047-12; A61K047-18
ICS A61K031-20; A61K031-42; A61K031-52; A61K031-63; A61K031-635; A61K045-00; A61K047-10; A61K047-34; A61P009-00; A61P025-06; A61P029-00

L51 ANSWER 19 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2001-488623 [53] WPIDS
DNC C2001-146631
TI Use of amines and amides for the stabilization of vegetable oils, **marine oils**, and single cell oils, oil concentrates and pigments, useful for producing animal feed and health products.
DC B05 D13 D23 E24
IN AANESEN, B A; BREIVIK, H; SANNA, L I
PA (NHYD) NORSK HYDRO AS; (AANE-I) AANESEN B A; (BREI-I) BREIVIK H; (SANN-I) SANNA L I
CYC 92
PI WO 2001046355 A1 20010628 (200153)* EN 27 C11B005-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
NO 9906411 A 20010625 (200153) C11B005-00
NO 311041 B1 20011001 (200161) C11B005-00
AU 2001022386 A 20010703 (200164) C11B005-00
EP 1240285 A1 20020918 (200269) EN C11B005-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
JP 2003518161 W 20030603 (200346) 30 C11B005-00
US 2003144355 A1 20030731 (200354) A61K031-202
AU 770269 B2 20040219 (200453) C11B005-00
RU 2235122 C2 20040827 (200459) C11B005-00
ADT WO 2001046355 A1 WO 2000-NO439 20001220; NO 9906411 A NO 1999-6411 19991222; NO 311041 B1 NO 1999-6411 19991222; AU 2001022386 A AU 2001-22386 20001220; EP 1240285 A1 EP 2000-986089 20001220, WO 2000-NO439 20001220; JP 2003518161 W WO 2000-NO439 20001220, JP 2001-546853 20001220; US 2003144355 A1 WO 2000-NO439 20001220, US 2002-168565 20021107; AU 770269 B2 AU 2001-22386 20001220; RU 2235122 C2 WO 2000-NO439 20001220, RU 2002-119411 20001220
FDT NO 311041 B1 Previous Publ. NO 9906411; AU 2001022386 A Based on WO 2001046355; EP 1240285 A1 Based on WO 2001046355; JP 2003518161 W Based on WO 2001046355; AU 770269 B2 Previous Publ. AU 2001022386, Based on WO 2001046355; RU 2235122 C2 Based on WO 2001046355
PRAI NO 1999-6411 19991222
IC ICM A61K031-202; C11B005-00
ICS A23B004-00; A23D009-06; A23K001-10; A23K001-16; A23K001-18; A23L001-27; A61K001-18; A61K031-201; A61K031-23; A61K047-18; A61P003-02; C07C403-00; C09B061-00

L51 ANSWER 20 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2001-147133 [15] WPIDS
DNC C2001-043480
TI New composition comprising essential fatty acids and homocysteine-lowering agent for treating e.g. cardiovascular disorder or diabetes.
DC B05
IN GOUAILLE, C; HORROBIN, D F
PA (SCAR-N) SCARISTA LTD; (LAXD-N) LAXDALE LTD
CYC 95
PI WO 2001003696 A1 20010118 (200115)* EN 24 A61K031-44
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ

NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000061678 A 20010130 (200127) A61K031-44
NO 2002000090 A 20020108 (200227) A61K031-44
BR 2000013157 A 20020402 (200231) A61K031-44
EP 1200085 A1 20020502 (200236) EN A61K031-44
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI
CZ 2002000058 A3 20020612 (200251) A61K031-4415
KR 2002025088 A 20020403 (200266) A61K031-19
CN 1361690 A 20020731 (200279) A61K031-44
SK 2002000033 A3 20021203 (200282) A61K031-44
HU 2002002342 A2 20021128 (200309) A61K031-44
ZA 2002000259 A 20021224 (200309) 39 A61K000-00
JP 2003504333 W 20030204 (200320) 26 A61K031-201
NZ 516101 A 20030627 (200348) A61K031-44
MX 2001013210 A1 20040601 (200504) A61K031-44

ADT WO 2001003696 A1 WO 2000-GB2681 20000711; AU 2000061678 A AU 2000-61678 20000711; NO 2002000090 A WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, NO 2002-90 20020108; BR 2000013157 A BR 2000-13157 20000711, WO 2000-GB2681 20000711; EP 1200085 A1 EP 2000-948105 20000711, WO 2000-GB2681 20000711; CZ 2002000058 A3 WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, CZ 2002-58 20000711; KR 2002025088 A KR 2001-716625 20011226; CN 1361690 A CN 2000-810339 20000711; SK 2002000033 A3 WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, SK 2002-33 20000711; HU 2002002342 A2 WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, HU 2002-2342 20000711; ZA 2002000259 A ZA 2002-259 20020111; JP 2003504333 W WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, JP 2001-508976 20000711; NZ 516101 A NZ 2000-516101 20000711, WO 2000-GB2681 20000711; MX 2001013210 A1 WO 2000-GB2681 20000711, MX 2001-13210 20011218

FDT AU 2000061678 A Based on WO 2001003696; BR 2000013157 A Based on WO 2001003696; EP 1200085 A1 Based on WO 2001003696; CZ 2002000058 A3 Based on WO 2001003696; SK 2002000033 A3 Based on WO 2001003696; HU 2002002342 A2 Based on WO 2001003696; JP 2003504333 W Based on WO 2001003696; NZ 516101 A Based on WO 2001003696; MX 2001013210 A1 Based on WO 2001003696

PRAI GB 1999-16536 19990714

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-19; A61K031-201; A61K031-44; A61K031-4415
ICS A61K009-64; A61K031-122; A61K031-202; A61K031-232; A61K031-355; A61K031-375; A61K031-409; A61K031-505; A61K031-525; A61K031-66; A61K045-06; A61P001-00; A61P003-02; A61P003-04; A61P003-10; A61P007-02; A61P009-00; A61P009-10; A61P011-00; A61P013-12; A61P017-00; A61P019-02; A61P025-00; A61P025-18; A61P025-20; A61P025-22; A61P025-24; A61P025-28; A61P027-02; A61P027-16; A61P029-00; A61P035-00; A61P037-02; A61P039-00

L51 ANSWER 21 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1987-122639 [17] WPIDS
CR 1988-322649 [45]
DNC C1987-051021
TI Lipid emulsion for intravenous therapy for thrombotic diseases - comprises emulsifier, water and **marine oil** containing omega 3 fatty acid ester(s) at level below toxic levels.
DC B05
IN COTTER, R; WARD, V M; WARD, M V
PA (BAXT) BAXTER INT INC; (BAXT) BAXTER TRAVENOL LAB INC
CYC 15
PI WO 8702247 A 19870423 (198717)* EN 25
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
W: JP
US 4678808 A 19870707 (198729) 7
ZA 8607806 A 19870415 (198730)
EP 241533 A 19871021 (198742) EN
R: BE CH DE FR GB LI SE

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     JP 63501081      W  19880421 (198822)
     CA 1282008       C  19910326 (199117)
     EP 241533        B1 19921223 (199252)  EN   11    A61K035-12
        R: BE CH DE FR GB LI SE
     DE 3687347       G  19930204 (199306)             A61K035-12
     JP 2662728       B2 19971015 (199746)         7   A61K031-23
ADT  WO 8702247 A WO 1986-US2066 19861002; US 4678808 A US 1985-787741
     19851015; ZA 8607806 A ZA 1986-7806 19861015; EP 241533 A EP 1986-906541
     19861002; JP 63501081 W JP 1986-505580 19861002; EP 241533 B1 EP
     1986-906541 19861002, WO 1986-US2066 19861002; DE 3687347 G DE
     1986-3687347 19861002, EP 1986-906541 19861002, WO 1986-US2066 19861002;
     JP 2662728 B2 JP 1986-505580 19861002, WO 1986-US2066 19861002
FDT  EP 241533 B1 Based on WO 8702247; DE 3687347 G Based on EP 241533, Based
     on WO 8702247; JP 2662728 B2 Previous Publ. JP 63501081, Based on WO
     8702247
PRAI US 1985-787741       19851015
IC   ICM  A61K031-23; A61K035-12
     ICS  A61K009-107; A61K031-20; A61K031-685; A61K037-22
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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1             3 S E3
               E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2             1 S E4
L3             4 S L1 OR L2
L4             1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5             1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6             1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7             1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8             1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9         11482 S L3
L10        21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11       204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
               E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
               E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12        69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13            3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14         3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15        81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16        27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17        50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18            6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19          428 S L9 AND L11
L20            3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21           38 S L9 AND L10
L22           15 S L21 AND L11
L23           81 S L9 AND L16
L24            3 S L23 AND L10
L25            1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26           65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27            3 L26 AND L10
L28            0 S L27 NOT L24
L29         9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30            1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
               E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31           14 S E2-E5
               E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
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L32           47 S E3-E5
                 E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33            2 S E4
                 E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34           19 S E2-E5
                 E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35           77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36           12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37        33806 S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38       104852 S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39        31960 S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40         6988 S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41         3193 S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42        15280 S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43       454759 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L44           24 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45        16589 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46       707055 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47       339081 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48       315327 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L49       862013 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
L50           24 S L37 AND L49 AND L47 AND L48
L51           21 DUP REM L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l37 and l49 and (l43 or l44) and l45 and l46
L52            5 L37 AND L49 AND (L43 OR L44) AND L45 AND L46

=> dup rem l52
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L52
L53            5 DUP REM L52 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '4-5' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> s l53 not l51
L54            4 L53 NOT L51

=> d l54 1-4

L54  ANSWER 1 OF 4  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
     on STN
AN   2004505943  EMBASE
TI   Prevention and treatment of the metabolic syndrome.
AU   Daskalopoulou S.S.; Mikhailidis D.P.; Elisaf M.
CS   Dr. M. Elisaf, Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School, University
     of Ioannina, 451 10 Ioannina, United Kingdom. egepi@cc.uoi.gr
SO   Angiology, (2004) 55/6 (589-612).
     Refs: 265
     ISSN: 0003-3197  CODEN: ANGIAB
CY   United States
DT   Journal; General Review
FS   006     Internal Medicine
     018     Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
     037     Drug Literature Index
     038     Adverse Reactions Titles
LA   English
SL   English

L54  ANSWER 2 OF 4  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
     on STN
AN   2003285187  EMBASE
```

TI n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, **inflammation** and obesity-related disease.
AU Browning L.M.
CS L.M. Browning, MRC Human Nutrition Research, Elsie Widdowson Laboratory, Fulbourn Road, Cambridge CB1 9NL, United Kingdom. Lucy.Browning@nirc-hnr.cam.ac.uk
SO Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, (2003) 62/2 (447-453).
    Refs: 61
    ISSN: 0029-6651 CODEN: PNUSA4
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English

L54 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002403663 EMBASE
TI **Metabolic syndrome X** is common in South Asians, but why and how?.
AU Das U.N.
CS Dr. U.N. Das, EFA Sciences LLC, 1420 Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062, United States. undurti@hotmail.com
SO Nutrition, (2002) 18/9 (774-776).
    Refs: 31
    ISSN: 0899-9007 CODEN: NUTRER
PUI S 0899-9007(02)00826-2
CY United States
DT Journal; Note
FS 022 Human Genetics
    029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English

L54 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2005-132359 [14] WPIDS
DNC C2005-043607
TI Annatto extract composition useful as nutritional supplement and for treating cardiovascular disease and cancer, comprises annatto extract with tocotrienol.
DC A96 B05 D13
IN LLOBRERA, J; TAN, B
PA (LLOB-I) LLOBRERA J; (TANB-I) TAN B
CYC 108
PI WO 2005009135 A1 20050203 (200514)* EN 56 A01N065-00
      RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
      W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
    US 2005037102 A1 20050217 (200514) A61K035-78
ADT WO 2005009135 A1 WO 2004-US11366 20040412; US 2005037102 A1 Provisional US 2003-488310P 20030718, US 2004-823043 20040412
PRAI US 2003-488310P 20030718; US 2003-461932P 20030410; US 2004-823043 20040412
IC ICM A01N065-00; A61K035-78
    ICS A61K031-355

=> d his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1               3 S E3
                 E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2               1 S E4
L3               4 S L1 OR L2
L4               1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5               1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6               1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7               1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8               1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9           11482 S L3
L10          21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11         204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                 E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                 E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12          69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13              3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14           3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15          81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16          27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17          50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18              6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19            428 S L9 AND L11
L20              3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21             38 S L9 AND L10
L22             15 S L21 AND L11
L23             81 S L9 AND L16
L24              3 S L23 AND L10
L25              1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26             65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27              3 L26 AND L10
L28              0 S L27 NOT L24
L29           9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30              1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                 E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31             14 S E2-E5
                 E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32             47 S E3-E5
                 E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33              2 S E4
                 E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34             19 S E2-E5
                 E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35             77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36             12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37          33806 S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38         104852 S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39          31960 S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40           6988 S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41           3193 S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42          15280 S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43         454759 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L44             24 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45          16589 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46         707055 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47         339081 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48         315327 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
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L49       862013 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
L50           24 S L37 AND L49 AND L47 AND L48
L51           21 DUP REM L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L52            5 S L37 AND L49 AND (L43 OR L44) AND L45 AND L46
L53            5 DUP REM L52 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L54            4 S L53 NOT L51

=> s l37 and (l38 or l39 or l40 or l41 or l42)
L55          484 L37 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40 OR L41 OR L42)

=> s l55 and (l43 or l44 or l45 or l46 or l47 or l48 or l49)
L56          245 L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49)

=> dup rem l56
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L56
L57          191 DUP REM L56 (54 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-44' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '45-64' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '65-167' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '168-191' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> s l55 and (l43 or l44 or l45 or l46 or l47 or l48)
L58          178 L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)

=> dup rem l58
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L58
L59          146 DUP REM L58 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-26' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '27-43' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '44-134' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '135-146' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> s l59 and (platelet aggregation? or platelet inhibit?)
L60           22 L59 AND (PLATELET AGGREGATION? OR PLATELET INHIBIT?)

=> dup rem l60
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L60
L61           22 DUP REM L60 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-9' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '10-13' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '14-18' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '19-22' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d l61 1-22 ibib ed abs

L61  ANSWER 1 OF 22     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2003492719     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 14570069
TITLE:               A 50-year history of new drugs in Japan-the development and
                     trends of hemostatics and antithrombotic drugs.
AUTHOR:              Ozawa Hikaru; Abiko Yasushi; Akimoto Takeshi
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Oyo Yakuri Kenkyukai.
SOURCE:              Yakushigaku zasshi. Journal of Japanese history of
                     pharmacy, (2003) 38 (1) 93-105.
                     Journal code: 1267223. ISSN: 0285-2314.
PUB. COUNTRY:        Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Historical
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            Japanese
FILE SEGMENT:        History of Medicine
ENTRY MONTH:         200312
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20031023
                     Last Updated on STN: 20031230
                     Entered Medline: 20031229
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ED Entered STN: 20031023
Last Updated on STN: 20031230
Entered Medline: 20031229

AB The developments and trends of hemostatic and antithrombotic drugs in Japan were investigated chronologically for the last 50 years after the 2nd World War. 1. Hemostatic drugs are classified into three groups ; capillary stabilizers, blood coagulants and antifibrinolytics. 1) As to capillary stabilizers, flavonoid (rutin, 1949), adrenochrome derivative (carbazochrome, 1954) and conjugated estrogen (Premarin, 1964) were introduced therapeutically. Especially, the soluble types of adrenochrome compounds (Adona 1956, S-Adchnon, 1962) were devised and used widely in Japan. 2) Drugs concerning blood coagulation, thrombin, introduced in 1953, and hemocoagulase, a snake venom introduced in 1966, were used clinically. V.K. groups producing various coagulation factors were introduced as V.K1 (Phytonadione, 1962) and V.K2 (rnenatetrenone,1972), and they were admitted in "The Japanese Pharmacopoeia"editions 8 and 14, respectively). 3) Regarding antifibrinolytic drugs, Japanese researchers have made remarkable contributions. e-Aminocapronic acid (Ipsilon, 1962) and tranexamic acid (Transamin, 1965) were developed and used for various abnormal bleedings or hemorrhage associated with plasmin over-activation. tranexamic acid also proved to suppress inflammations of the throat such as tonsillitis, pharyngitis or laryngitis. 2. Antithrombotic drugs are also divided into three groups; anticoagulants, antiplatelet drugs and fibrinolytics.1) The anticoagulants used therapeutically by injection are heparins (Na-salt, 1951; Ca-salt, 1962) and low-molecular-weight heparins such as dalteparin (1992), parnaparin (1994) and reviparin (1999). The low molecule compounds are superior to the original heparins in reducing the risk of bleeding. As oral anticoagulants, coumarin derivatives, dicumarol (1950), ethylbiscoumacetate (1954), phenylindandione (1956) and warfarin (1962) are known. Warfarin potassium is the main drug for oral therapy of thromboembolism lately. Gabexate mesilate (1989) and nafamostat mesilate (1989) were developed in Japan and used for DIC and acute pancreatitis to inhibit protease enzymes. Argatroban is a unique antithrombin product developed by Japanese researchers in 1990, and is used for vascular or cerebral thrombosis. After noticing in 1968 that **aspirin** inhibits **platelet aggregation** and prevents myocardial infraction, projects for developing antiplatelet drugs were initiated worldwide. **Ticlopidine**, originally developed in France, was introduced in 1981 and prevailed widely in Japan for reducing the risk of thrombotic **stroke**. **Aspirin** itself was recognized by the FDA (USA) as an antithrombotic drug in 1988, and was also approved by Japanese authorities in 2000. PGE1 clathrate compounds have also been developed as antiplatelet drugs; alprostadil alfadex for injection (1979), and limaprost alfadex for oral use (1988). The PGI2 product, beraprost sodium, for oral use followed them in 1992. Other antiplatelet drugs with unique mechanisms explored in Japan: Ozagrel (1988), which inhibits TXA2 synthetase, cilostazol (1988), which inhibits cAMP phosphodiesterase, and sarpogrelate (1993), which blocks 5HT in platelets, are the notable drugs in this field. Ethyl icosapentate, from **fish oil**, is available for antiplatelet therapy.
Concerning the fibrinolytic system, plasminogen activators are useful for thromboembolism. The streptokinase from bacterial origin developed in the USA and Europe was not introduced, and urokinase (1965) was the first plasminogen activator developed in Japan. Then tissue plasminogen activators (t-PA) tisokinase (cell culture, 1991), alteplase (genetical recombination, 1991), nateplase (genetical recombination, 1996), monteplase (1998) and pamiteplase (1998) were developed and approved for acute myocardial infarction. Nasaruplase (prourokinase, cell culture,1991) was also approved for the same indication. While the development of the hemostatic drugs ceased in the 1960s, avid project studies for antithrombotic drugs including fibrinolytics began in the 1980s and are progressing now towards new molecular targets. This may be due to the increasing tendency of cardiovascular thromboembolic diathesis in Japan. (The figures in parentheses are the years approved by the

Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.)

L61 ANSWER 2 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001411107 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11460508
TITLE: Effects of diet, drugs, and genes on plasma fibrinogen levels.
AUTHOR: de Maat M P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gaubius Laboratory TNO-PG, P.O. Box 2215, 2301 CE Leiden, The Netherlands.. mpm.demaat@pg.tno.nl
SOURCE: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (2001) 936 509-21. Ref: 113
Journal code: 7506858. ISSN: 0077-8923.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010806
Last Updated on STN: 20010806
Entered Medline: 20010802

ED Entered STN: 20010806
Last Updated on STN: 20010806
Entered Medline: 20010802

AB Plasma levels of fibrinogen have been identified as independent risk predictors of cardiovascular disease. This has greatly increased interest in the regulation of plasma fibrinogen levels. Many demographic and environmental factors are known to affect fibrinogen levels, such as diet, use of several drugs, age, smoking, body mass, gender, physical exercise, race, and season. Additionally, it is also known that genetic factors determine the fibrinogen levels, and also that they determine the response of fibrinogen levels to environmental factors. Estimates, based on twin studies, suggest that 30-50% of the plasma fibrinogen level is genetically determined. The effect of dietary components on plasma fibrinogen levels is modest. Several components have been identified as factors that influence fibrinogen levels. Among those are **fish oil**, other lipids, and fibers. Dietary components that were expected to have an effect on fibrinogen, but for which no association was observed are black and green tea. Several drugs are known to influence fibrinogen levels, the most studied of which are **platelet aggregation** inhibiting drugs, such as **ticlopidine**, and the lipid lowering fibric acid derivatives (fibrates). Both types of drugs decreased the plasma fibrinogen level by about 10%, and bezafibrate lowers fibrinogen even more in patients with diabetes. No clear effect was observed for the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins). In the Bezalip study, fibrinogen levels decreased in patients treated with bezafibrate, but this had no clear effect on the risk of cardiovascular disease. This suggests that several mechanisms influence the fibrinogen level and that these mechanisms may contribute differently to cardiovascular disease. Several variations in the fibrinogen genes have been described and especially variations in the promoter region of the fibrinogen beta-gene are interesting, because the synthesis of the fibrinogen B beta chain is considered to be the rate limiting step in the fibrinogen biosynthesis. In many studies the fibrinogen beta-gene polymorphisms (-455G/A, -148C/T, and BclI) are found to be associated with the plasma levels of fibrinogen. However, they are not associated with the risk of cardiovascular events, although in several studies an association with the severity and progression of **atherosclerosis** has been reported. It has also been observed frequently that the fibrinogen beta-gene promoter polymorphisms are associated with the response of fibrinogen levels to environmental factors, such as exercise and trauma. In conclusion, plasma fibrinogen levels are regulated by an interesting and complex interplay between environmental and genetic

factors.

L61 ANSWER 3 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004541820 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15512224
TITLE: The effect of prostanoid precursors and inhibitors on platelet angiotensin II binding.
AUTHOR: Walker T
SOURCE: Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology : journal of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, (1999) 19 (1) 56-8.
Journal code: 8309140. ISSN: 0144-3615.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; IN-DATA-REVIEW; IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041030
Last Updated on STN: 20041220
ED Entered STN: 20041030
Last Updated on STN: 20041220
AB Pregnancy-induced **hypertension** is characterised by an imbalance of arachidonic acid metabolites: Prostacyclin (PGI2) is vasodilatory and a potent inhibitor of platelet reactivity. Thromboxane (TXA2) induces vasoconstriction and **platelet aggregation**. Previous intervention studies have been aimed at increasing vasodilatation and decreasing **platelet aggregation** using low dose **aspirin** or dietary manipulation of prostaglandins. The aim of this study was to investigate the value of combining low dose **aspirin** with dietary fatty acid supplementation and its effects on platelet angiotensin II binding in non-pregnant women. Sixty non-pregnant, healthy female volunteers were recruited and randomly allocated to one of six treatment regimens which included **aspirin** taken alone and in combination with **fish oil** or evening primrose oil. A control group took no treatment. Platelet AII binding was determined before and after treatment for 1 month. There was no change in platelet angiotensin II binding after 1 month in the control group or in those who received evening primrose oil or **fish oil** alone. A significant decrease in binding was found in those who took **aspirin** in combination with **fish oil** (P = 0.03). An increase in binding was seen in those who took **aspirin** only, although this was not statistically significant (P = 0.14). A decrease was found in those who took **aspirin** in combination with evening primrose oil but again this was not statistically significant (P = 0.07). This study found that the combined effect of low-dose **aspirin** and **fish oil** causes a significant decrease in platelet angiotensin II binding not caused by either compound taken alone. Given that angiotensin II exerts its effect in part by direct interaction with vascular AII receptors, (platelets being used as 'models' of vascular myocytes), and that pre-eclampsia is associated with major pathophysiological changes in prostanoid metabolism, these pilot data provide a basis for further investigation.

L61 ANSWER 4 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97407759 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9264508
TITLE: Both dietary **fish-oil** supplementation and **aspirin** fail to inhibit **atherosclerosis** in long-term vein bypass grafts in moderately hypercholesterolemic nonhuman primates.
AUTHOR: Boerboom L E; Olinger G N; Almassi G H; Skrinska V A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53226, USA.. lboerboo@post.its.mcw.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-41840 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: Circulation, (1997 Aug 5) 96 (3) 968-74.

Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 0009-7322.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199709
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970926
Last Updated on STN: 19970926
Entered Medline: 19970915

ED Entered STN: 19970926
Last Updated on STN: 19970926
Entered Medline: 19970915

AB BACKGROUND: Aortocoronary vein bypass grafts are vulnerable to late **atherosclerotic** occlusion. Conventional **platelet inhibitor** therapy provides early but not persistent protection against graft failure. Evidence suggests that consumption of marine foods may reduce cardiovascular disease, possibly because of the unique long-chain unsaturated omega-3 fatty acids present in these foods. We hypothesized that dietary **fish-oil** supplementation would protect against **atherosclerosis** in vein bypass grafts.
METHODS AND RESULTS: Thirty-three moderately hypercholesterolemic cynomolgus macaques were divided into four groups: control, control+ **aspirin**, **fish oil**, and **fish oil+aspirin**. Each control group received olive oil as placebo to equalize calorie and fat consumption with that of the **fish-oil** groups. Both oils were in ethyl ester form, with the **fish oil** providing 0.88 g/d eicosapentaenoic acid. The **aspirin** dose was 40 mg/d. Cephalic vein grafts were interposed bilaterally in the carotid arteries and excised for analysis at 4 years. Bleeding time was significantly prolonged in all groups receiving **fish oil** or **aspirin** (P<.05).
Plasma cholesterol levels were similar among groups, averaging 6.9+/-2.4 mmol/L (267+/-94 mg/dL). The extent of **atherosclerosis** in vein grafts did not differ among groups as evaluated both by Sudan IV staining of intimal lipid lesions (27+/-21% of total surface area, P=.89) and analysis of cholesterol content (236+/-203 nmol/mg, 9.1+/-7.8 microg/mg, P=.85). Vein graft connective tissue composition was also unaffected by treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Our findings do not support the use of concentrated dietary **fish-oil** supplements or **aspirin** for the prevention of **atherosclerosis** in long-term vein bypass grafts. Consumption of fish flesh or less refined oil preparations could have effects different from those of the purified **fish-oil** ethyl esters we used.

L61 ANSWER 5 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92174437 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1541067
TITLE: Anti-platelet therapy in diabetic and non-diabetic progressive renal failure.
AUTHOR: Gordge M P; Rylance P B; Neild G H
SOURCE: Clinical nephrology, (1992 Jan) 37 (1) 53-5.
Journal code: 0364441. ISSN: 0301-0430.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920424
Last Updated on STN: 19920424
Entered Medline: 19920409

ED Entered STN: 19920424
Last Updated on STN: 19920424
Entered Medline: 19920409

L61 ANSWER 6 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90165255 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2560358
TITLE: IgA nephritis: a review of the pathogenetic mechanisms and the rationale for therapy.
AUTHOR: Woo K T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Renal Medicine, Singapore General Hospital.
SOURCE: Annals of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore, (1989 Nov) 18 (6) 702-6. Ref: 27
Journal code: 7503289. ISSN: 0304-4602.
PUB. COUNTRY: Singapore
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900601
Last Updated on STN: 19900601
Entered Medline: 19900327
ED Entered STN: 19900601
Last Updated on STN: 19900601
Entered Medline: 19900327
AB Various pathogenetic mechanisms are involved in IgA nephritis: immunological; platelet, coagulation and vascular injury; mesangial cell proliferation and contractility; **hypertension**; glomerular hyperperfusion and tubulo-interstitial injury. It is now possible to identify the subgroup of patients with IgA nephritis who have adverse prognostic features and may develop progressive glomerular scarring with renal failure. These features are proteinuria greater than 1 gm/day, non-selective proteinuria, glomerulosclerosis, **hypertension**, crescents and medial hyperplasia of blood vessels on renal biopsy. Controlled trials involving cyclophosphamide, anti-platelet agent (**dipyridamole**) and low dose warfarin; prednisolone; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and eicosapentanoic acid (**fish oil**) appear promising. Currently, patients with bad prognostic indices in the Department are offered entry into an ongoing controlled trial of **dipyridamole** and low dose (anti-thrombotic dose) warfarin. Those patients with nephrotic syndrome especially with selective proteinuria are treated with a course of prednisolone and failing that, cyclophosphamide. It is important to maintain adequate blood pressure control among **hypertensive** patients as uncontrolled **hypertension** can lead to accelerated renal failure. With the onset of even mild renal impairment, dietary protein restriction should be recommended as this will help to decrease the rate of renal deterioration due to glomerular hyperfusion.

L61 ANSWER 7 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89355373 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2766520
TITLE: Mechanisms responsible for inhibition of vein-graft arteriosclerosis by **fish oil**.
AUTHOR: Sarris G E; Fann J I; Sokoloff M H; Smith D L; Loveday M; Kosek J C; Stephens R J; Cooper A D; May K; Willis A L; +
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, California 94305.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-29589 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: Circulation, (1989 Sep) 80 (3 Pt 1) I109-23.
Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 0009-7322.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19891011

ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19891011

AB Favorable changes in lipoproteins, inhibition of **platelet aggregation**, reduction of serum thromboxane (TX), altered plasma-membrane fluidity, and reduced production of growth factors (mitogens) have all been implicated as possibly being involved in the inhibition of arteriosclerosis by **fish oil** (FO), which is rich in omega 3 fatty acids; however, causal relations are mostly lacking. Several putative mechanisms responsible for the salutary effects of FO were investigated in a canine model of accelerated vein-graft arteriosclerosis. Venoarterial autografts (N = 192) were implanted in 48 hypercholesterolemic dogs divided into six groups: group A, control; B, FO (as MaxEPA, 200 mg/kg/day eicosapentaenoic acid); C, **aspirin** (ASA, 50 mg/kg/day); D, TX synthetase inhibitor (TXSI [CGS-12970], 10 mg/kg/day); E, FO + ASA; and F, FO + TXSI. At sacrifice 3 months later, there was no significant difference in plasma lipoproteins, hepatic low density lipoprotein-receptor concentration, red blood cell fragility, bleeding time, or platelet count compared with controls; the decrease in **platelet aggregation** (30 +/- 5% [mean +/- SEM]) was similar in all treatment groups. Arterialized vein-graft intimal thickening was significantly inhibited by FO (with or without ASA), while ASA alone was ineffective. Conversely, serum TX was significantly lower only in the ASA and FO + ASA groups. Serum mitogenic activity was higher at 3 months in the control group versus all treatment groups. Compared with baseline values, serum mitogenic activity rose significantly over time in the control and the TXSI groups, and an increase or rising trend was present in all other treatment groups except for the FO-treated animals. Thus, the salutary biologic effect of FO in this hypercholesterolemic model of arterialized vein grafts may have been more related to in vivo inhibition of platelet-mitogen growth factor release than to changes in lipoproteins, low density lipoprotein receptors, platelet function, or eicosanoid metabolism. These observations underscore the need for further studies to clarify the interactions between FO (omega 3 fatty acids) and paracrine cellular mitogenic factors in the context of **atherosclerosis** prevention.

L61 ANSWER 8 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85273697 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3895595
TITLE: A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of **fish oil** concentrate (MaxEpa) in **stroke** patients.
AUTHOR: Green D; Barreres L; Borensztajn J; Kaplan P; Reddy M N; Rovner R; Simon H
SOURCE: Stroke; a journal of cerebral circulation, (1985 Jul-Aug) 16 (4) 706-9.
Journal code: 0235266. ISSN: 0039-2499.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198509
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19850904

ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19850904

AB The feeding of large amounts of fish or **fish oils** to healthy volunteers has been shown to reduce plasma triglycerides and **platelet aggregation**, and prolong the skin bleeding time. To determine whether a commercially available **marine oil** (MaxEpa) would have similar effect in **stroke** patients, we performed a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in 11 patients (7 men, 4 women) with completed **stroke** (7) or transient ischemic attacks (TIA's) (4). Ten 1 ml opaque capsules containing either MaxEpa or olive oil were given daily for 6 weeks, and then the patients were crossed-over. **Aspirin** was avoided during the trial. The data were analyzed by paired-sample t-tests. A significant reduction was found in serum triglycerides, but total serum cholesterol and HDL cholesterol were unaffected. The bleeding time was modestly prolonged after 3 weeks of treatment, but the differences between MaxEpa and olive oil treatments were not significant at 6 weeks. Aside from an increase in collagen-stimulated malondialdehyde formation no other statistically significant changes in hemostatic factors were observed. We conclude that the ingestion of up to 10 MaxEpa capsules daily for 6 weeks has little influence on such established risk factors as cholesterol concentration and platelet function in patients with **stroke** or TIA's.

L61 ANSWER 9 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84304260 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6383036
TITLE: Platelets, carotids, and coronaries. Critique on antithrombotic role of antiplatelet agents, exercise, and certain diets.
AUTHOR: Eichner E R
SOURCE: American journal of medicine, (1984 Sep) 77 (3) 513-23.
Ref: 100
Journal code: 0267200. ISSN: 0002-9343.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19841001
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19841001
AB "Antiplatelet" drugs and certain life styles seem to have an "antithrombotic" effect that may help protect against **stroke** and heart attack. This review of the experience with **aspirin**, **dipyridamole**, and sulfinpyrazone offers new interpretations of some of the major clinical trials, suggests guidelines for use of antiplatelet drugs, and integrates novel observations on diet and exercise into the "thromboxane-prostacyclin balance" hypothesis. It is argued that the Canadian **stroke** study showed that **aspirin** protects men with transient ischemic attacks from coronary death as well as from **stroke**, that type II errors may have been made in some clinical trials, that **aspirin** protects women as well as men, that **aspirin** benefits patients who have had a heart attack, that the effect of **aspirin** in angina varies with the type of angina, that the dose of **aspirin** used may not be critical, that guidelines for use of **dipyridamole** and sulfinpyrazone are still inconclusive, and that exercise and **fish oil** supplements may be "antithrombotic."

L61 ANSWER 10 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:634521 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200634521
TITLE: **Aspirin** in the prophylaxis of **coronary artery disease.**
AUTHOR(S): Mehta, Paulette [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4300 W. Markham Street, Slot 508, Little Rock, AR, 72205, USA
MehtaPaulette@uams.edu
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Cardiology, (September, 2002) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 552-558. print.
ISSN: 0268-4705.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002
ED Entered STN: 12 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002

L61 ANSWER 11 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:172438 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497185438
TITLE: **Platelet inhibitory** functions of aortic endothelial cells. Effects of eicosapentaenoic and **docosahexaenoic** acids.
AUTHOR(S): Benistant, C. [Reprint author]; Achard, F.; Marcelon, G.; Lagarde, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inserm U352, Chimie Biologique INSA-Lyon, 20 avenue A. Einstein, 69621 Villeurbanne, France
SOURCE: Atherosclerosis, (1993) Vol. 104, No. 1-2, pp. 27-35.
CODEN: ATHSBL. ISSN: 0021-9150.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 1994
ED Entered STN: 26 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 1994
AB The endothelial cell **platelet inhibitory** potential was assessed directly by measuring the **platelet inhibition** induced by platelet interaction with the cultured aortic endothelial cells. The prostacyclin content of the platelet suspensions after interaction was also quantified. We found that prostacyclin production accounted for the overall **platelet inhibitory** potential of the aortic cells since: (a) endothelial cells incubated with **aspirin**, which did not produce prostacyclin, did not inhibit platelets; (b) the prostacyclin content of platelet suspensions after interaction with endothelial cells correlated with the extent of the **platelet inhibition**; (c) such a **platelet inhibition** was reproduced by adding synthetic prostacyclin in amount equivalent to that produced by endothelial cells during the interaction. Eicosapentaenoic (EPA) and **docosahexaenoic** (DHA) acids incorporated into endothelial phospholipids, decreased the ability of the cells to produce prostacyclin and to inhibit platelets, DHA being less effective than EPA.

L61 ANSWER 12 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:240344 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140114509; BR40:114509
TITLE: **ASPIRIN** DOES NOT ATTENUATE EXPERIMENTAL **ATHEROSCLEROSIS** IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF **FISH OIL.**
AUTHOR(S): SUN Y-P [Reprint author]; ZHU B-Q; SIEVERS R E; ISENBERG W M; PARMLEY W W

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV CALIF, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Cardiology, (1991) Vol. 17, No. 2 SUPPL. A, pp. 299A.
Meeting Info.: AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY 40TH ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC SESSION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MARCH 3-7, 1991.
J AM COLL CARDIOL.
CODEN: JACCDI. ISSN: 0735-1097.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 21 May 1991
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 21 May 1991

L61 ANSWER 13 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:220813 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198987112430; BA87:112430
TITLE: DETERMINANTS OF RESTENOSIS AND LACK OF EFFECT OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION WITH EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID ON THE INCIDENCE OF CORONARY ARTERY RESTENOSIS AFTER ANGIOPLASTY.
AUTHOR(S): GRIGG L E [Reprint author]; KAY T W H; VALENTINE P A; LARKINS R; FLOWER D J; MANOLAS E G; O'DEA K; SINCLAIR A J; HOPPER J L; HUNT D
CORPORATE SOURCE: C/O THE POST OFFICE, ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSP, PARKVILLE, VICTORIA, AUST 3050
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Cardiology, (1989) Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 665-672.
CODEN: JACCDI. ISSN: 0735-1097.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 May 1989
Last Updated on STN: 7 May 1989
ED Entered STN: 7 May 1989
Last Updated on STN: 7 May 1989
AB The effect of an eicosapentaenoic acid-rich encapsulated preparation of **fish oil** on the incidence of early restenosis after coronary angioplasty was assessed by a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study. A total of 108 patients received either 10 capsules of **fish oil** (1.8 g eicosapentaenoic acid, 1.2 g **docosahexaenoic** acid) or 10 control capsules (50% olive oil, 50% corn oil), commencing the day before angioplasty and continuing for 4 months after angioplasty, in addition to treatment with **aspirin** and verapamil. In 101 (94%) of the 108 patients, follow-up angiographic or postmortem result was evaluated at a mean (± SD) of 100 (± 22) days. Angiographic restenosis was observed in 34% of patients (29% of lesions) in the **fish oil**-treated group and 33% of patients (31% of lesions) in the control group (no significant difference). The overall incidence of angiographic restenosis was significantly higher in patients with 1) recurrent angina pectoris, 2) a positive exercise test at follow-up after angioplasty, 3) residual stenosis > 30% immediately after angioplasty, and 4) dilation of the left anterior descending or right coronary artery. Biochemical investigations showed a greater decrease in the serum triglyceride levels in the **fish oil**-treated group versus the control group ($p < 0.05$) but no differences between the two groups in cholesterol levels or platelet counts over the 4 month period. In conclusion, in this study the administration of **fish oil** at a dose of 10 capsules/day did not reduce the incidence of early restenosis after coronary angioplasty.

L61 ANSWER 14 OF 22 EMBASE

on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96324460 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996324460
TITLE: Endothelial dysfunction in coronary heart disease.
AUTHOR: McGorisk G.M.; Treasure C.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Emory University School of Medicine, Division of Cardiology,Atlanta, GA 30322, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Cardiology, (1996) 11/4 (341-350).
ISSN: 0268-4705 CODEN: COPCE3
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB **Atherosclerosis** is a chronic disease characterized by the focal accumulation of plaque (leukocytes, macrophages, smooth muscle cells, lipids, and extracellular matrix) in the vessel wall that ultimately leads to obstruction of the lumen through gradual progression, plaque rupture with intraluminal thrombosis, or both. The 'vulnerable' plaque is smaller in size, richer in lipids, and more infiltrated with macrophages than the stable fibromuscular lesion. Therefore, lowering the lipid or macrophage pools stored in the plaque may stabilize the plaque and reduce the risk for plaque rupture. Indeed, cholesterol-lowering trials have yielded a significant reduction in acute cardiac events. Antithrombotic therapy may further prevent acute coronary syndromes by altering the consequences of plaque rupture. However, we need to address the earlier stages of **atherosclerosis**, namely, endothelial dysfunction. Current hypotheses concerning its pathogenesis focus on vascular endothelial injury, the oxidation of low-density lipoprotein and its effects on the endothelium, which set off a cascade of responses involving the complex interaction of growth factors and cytokines leading to increased oxidative stress, increased free radical formation, destruction of nitric oxide, endothelial dysfunction, increased **platelet aggregation**, thrombosis, inflammation, plaque formation, proteolysis, plaque fissure, and rupture.

L61 ANSWER 15 OF 22 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96257503 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996257503
TITLE: Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome: A review of pathogenesis and treatment.
AUTHOR: Fok-Yong F.; Mee-Leng B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Rheumatology and Immunology, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Moulmein Road,Singapore 308433, Singapore
SOURCE: Clinical Immunotherapeutics, (1996) 6/3 (228-237).
ISSN: 1172-7039 CODEN: CIMMEA
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The manifestations of the antiphospholipid antibody syndrome are recurrent venous or arterial thrombosis, recurrent fetal loss and thrombocytopenia. Elevated antiphospholipid antibodies are usually detected as anticardiolipin antibodies (IgG or IgM isotypes) or as lupus anticoagulants. Other assays using phospholipid antigens such as

phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylserine and phosphatidic acid have also been used. Autoimmune-related anticardiolipin antibodies require the presence of β2-glycoprotein I as cofactor. Infection-related anticardiolipin antibodies do not require β2-glycoprotein I and are not associated with thrombotic events. Experimental murine models of antiphospholipid syndrome induced by the-active or passive transfer of anticardiolipin antibodies have provided evidence for the pathogenicity of these antibodies, although the exact mechanism of action is unknown. Proposed mechanisms of action range from their effects on platelet membranes and endothelial cells to their effects on components of the clotting pathway and interference with trophoblastic differentiation or damage to the syncytiotrophoblast. The main therapeutic agents for antiphospholipid antibody syndrome include **platelet inhibitors**, heparin, oral anticoagulants and corticosteroids, especially in the presence of an associated rheumatic disease. Other treatment agents include **fish oil** derivatives and intravenous IgG. Low molecular weight heparins have some advantages over regular heparin, with possibly lower risk of complications such as bleeding or thrombocytopenia. Patients who experience recurrence of thrombosis while on low to moderate doses of warfarin may need to have high dosage anticoagulation, maintaining an International Normalised Ratio above 2.6. The preferred initial treatment regimen in pregnant patients with anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome and a history of recurrent abortions is a combination of **aspirin** (acetylsalicylic acid) and heparin. Corticosteroids plus **aspirin**, although equally efficacious, are associated with higher risk of prematurity, maternal **hypertension**, gestational diabetes and osteoporosis. Asymptomatic individuals with elevated antiphospholipid antibodies but without a thrombotic history do not need treatment. It is, however, prudent to review these individuals regularly for possible history of thrombotic occurrences.

L61 ANSWER 16 OF 22 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93070833 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993070833
TITLE: Interruption of vascular thrombus formation and vascular lesion formation by dietary n-3 fatty acids in **fish oil** in nonhuman primates.
AUTHOR: Harker L.A.; Kelly A.B.; Hanson S.R.; Krupski W.; Bass A.; Osterud B.; FitzGerald G.A.; Goodnight S.H.; Connor W.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology and Oncology, Emory University School of Medicine, PO Drawer AR,Atlanta, GA 30322, United States
SOURCE: Circulation, (1993) 87/3 (1017-1029).
ISSN: 0009-7322 CODEN: CIRCAZ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background. Because of discrepant claims regarding the relative biological effects of n-3 fatty acids (n-3FAs), we have concurrently measured the effects of dietary n-3FAs on blood and vascular lipid composition, hemostatic function, blood thrombotic responses, vascular thrombus formation, and vascular lesion formation in baboons. Methods and Results. Dietary n-3FAs displaced n-6FAs in plasma, platelets, blood vessels, and corresponding urinary eicosanoid metabolites ($p<0.01$ in all cases) within weeks after initiation of a semipurified diet containing 1 g/kg per day n-3FA-ethyl ester concentrate (composed of two thirds eicosapentanoic acid

and one third docosahexanoic acid). Coincidentally, platelet hemostatic function became minimally impaired (template bleeding times prolonged from 4.3±0.5 minutes to 7.6±1.3 minutes, p=0.039); concentrations of collagen producing half- maximal **platelet aggregation** increased (from 6.4±2.1 to 8.5±2.5 μg/mL, p=0.045); and tissue factor expression by endotoxin-stimulated blood monocytes fell (from 6.5±1.2 to 1.7±0.14 mU/106 cells, p<0.005). Dietary n-3FAs decreased deposition of platelets onto thrombogenic segments of Dacron vascular graft incorporated into chronic exteriorized femoral arteriovenous (AV) shunts, a thrombotic process resistant to the effects of both **aspirin** and heparin (111In-labeled platelet deposition decreased from 14.1±1.4x109 platelets/5-cm segment at 40-60 minutes with occlusion to 7.5±0.8x109 platelets/5-cm segment without occlusion; p<0.001). Platelet deposition onto segments of endarterectomized homologous normal aorta in the AV shunts of n-3FA-treated animals was similarly reduced (from 4.4±0.9 to 1.8±0.4x109 platelets; p<0.01). Dietary n-3FAs interrupted vascular thrombus formation at sites of surgical carotid endarterectomy (platelet deposition, 1.5±0.4 versus 4.4±1.0x109 platelets in untreated controls; p<0.001). Moreover, endarterectomized aortic segments (EASs) from n-3FA- treated donors exhibited little capacity to induce thrombus formation when tested in the AV shunts of control recipient animals (0.24±0.10 versus 4.4±0.90x109 platelets). However, in the converse crossover experiments, EASs from control animals actively accumulated platelets when studied in the AV shunts of n-3FA-treated animals (1.8±0.4x109 platelets; p<0.01 versus n- 3FA-treated EASs in shunts of normal animals). Dietary n-3FAs also abolished vascular lesion formation at sites of carotid endarterectomy 6 weeks after surgery (cross-sectional area of neointima 0.048±0.031 mm2 compared with 0.428±0.104 mm2 in control arteries; p=0.010). Conclusions. In nonhuman primates, dietary n-3FAs in high doses eliminate both vascular thrombus formation and vascular lesion formation after mechanical vascular injury while largely sparing hemostatic function and modestly reducing blood thrombotic responses. These effects are attributed to selective n-3FA- dependent alterations in cellular membrane functions.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 90341119 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990341119
TITLE: [Inhibitors of **platelet-aggregation** in treatment of cardiovascular diseases]. THROMBOZYTENHEMMER IN DER KARDIOVASKULAREN THERAPIE.
AUTHOR: Luscher T.F.; Pfisterer M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement Medizin, Abteilung fur Kardiologie, Kantonsspital Basel, 4031 Basel, Switzerland
SOURCE: Schweizerische Rundschau fur Medizin/Praxis, (1990) 79/39 (1132-1141).
ISSN: 0369-8394 CODEN: SRMPDJ
COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French

L61 ANSWER 18 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90076183 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990076183
TITLE: Role of **platelet inhibitor** therapy in myocardial infarction.
AUTHOR: Stein B.; Fuster V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Cardiology, Mount Sinai Sch. of Medicine, Medical Center, One Gustave L. Levy Pl.,New York, NY 10029, United States
SOURCE: Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy, (1989) 3/6 (797-813). ISSN: 0920-3206 CODEN: CDTHET
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB **Atherosclerotic** plaque disruption is the predominant pathogenetic mechanism underlying the acute coronary syndromes. Plaque rupture leads to the exposure of collagen and vessel media, resulting in platelet and collagen and vessel media, resulting in platelet and clotting activation, and occlusive thrombus formation. While drugs that interfere with platelet activation and function have been available for years, more powerful agents with novel mechanisms of action are being developed. Of the available **platelet inhibitor** drugs, only **aspirin**, sulfinpyrazone, and **dipyridamole** have undergone extensive clinical testing in patients with cardiovascular disease. More recently **ticlopidine**, a new and potent **platelet inhibitor**, has been successfully tested in patients with coronary and vascular disease. In acute myocardial infarction, **aspirin** significantly reduces cardiovascular mortality and reinfarction. Furthermore, the combination of **aspirin** and a thrombolytic agent produces maximal benefit. A role for heparin in the prevention of early mortality and reinfarction is emerging. This drug is effective for the prevention of left ventricular thrombosis in patients with anterior myocardial infarction. In the secondary prevention of reinfarction and cardiovascular mortality, available data support the use of a **platelet inhibitor**. Trials have shown that **aspirin** is as effective alone as in combination with **dipyridamole**, and is probably more effective than sulfinpyrazone. Long-term anticoagulant therapy also appears to be beneficial, but is associated with a high cost, need for extensive monitoring, and potential for hemorrhagic side effects. The role of **aspirin** in primary prevention is controversial. It may be indicated for patients at high risk for coronary disease in whom the benefit of therapy may outweigh the potential risk of cerebral bleeding. Coronary **atherosclerotic** plaque rupture, associated with thrombus formation, is fundamental to the development of acute myocardial infarction. Based on this concept, the role of antithrombotic therapy for the prevention or treatment of ischemic events in patients with **coronary artery disease** has stimulated enormous interest among clinicians and basic investigators. In this review we will examine: a) the pathogenesis of coronary thrombosis, b) the pharmacology of **platelet-inhibitor** agents, and c) their role in the management of patients with acute myocardial infarction and in primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Platelets interact with both the coagulation and fibrinolytic systems in the pathogenesis of thrombosis. While the purpose of this review is to discuss the role of platelets and **platelet inhibitors** in coronary disease, the use of anticoagulant or thrombolytic agents will be analyzed briefly when pertinent.

L61 ANSWER 19 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-089549 [09] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-071721
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-036569
TITLE: Drug eluted vascular graft for hemodialysis, vascular reconstruction and **coronary artery disease** treatment, has layer for controlled and

sustained delivery of therapeutic agent(s) within internal lumen of vascular graft.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): WONG, S J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WONG-I) WONG S J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003229392	A1	20031211	(200409)*		12

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003229392	A1 Provisional	US 2002-384677P	20020603
		US 2003-443722	20030523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-384677P 20020603; US 2003-443722 20030523

ED 20040205
AN 2004-089549 [09] WPIDS
AB US2003229392 A UPAB: 20040205
NOVELTY - A drug eluted vascular graft has release layers for controlled and sustained delivery of therapeutic agent(s) within the internal lumen of vascular graft.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) prevention of thrombosis of vascular graft; and

(2) prevention of stenosis of vascular graft.

USE - In vascular access for hemodialysis, vascular reconstruction and in treatment of **coronary artery disease** (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The drug eluted vascular graft releases therapeutic agent(s) in controlled/sustained manner. The vascular graft enables to prevent/retard thrombosis within the vascular graft.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cross-sectional view of drug eluted vascular graft with layers of therapeutic agent between the layers of erodible polymer.

Dwg.2/6

L61 ANSWER 20 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-445434 [48] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-127005
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparation containing omega-3 fatty acids and other active substances e.g. an antiinflammatory, cyclooxygenase II inhibitor, 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor or **platelet aggregation** inhibitor.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): WEYLANDT, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WEYL-I) WEYLANDT K
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 10056351	A1	20020529	(200248)*		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

DE 10056351 A1 DE 2000-10056351 20001114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10056351 20001114
ED 20020730
AN 2002-445434 [48] WPIDS
AB DE 10056351 A UPAB: 20020730
NOVELTY - A pharmaceutical preparation containing omega-3 fatty acids and additional pharmacologically active substances is new. The fatty acids can be present in the form of salts or esters or other derivatives.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antipyretic; Anticoagulant; Thrombolytic; Cardiant; Cerebroprotective; Antiarrythmic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antidepressant; Antidiabetic; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Antigout; Antiasthmatic; Antilipemic; Cytoprotective.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor; Leukotriene synthesis inhibitor; Cyclooxygenase II inhibitor; 5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor; Serotonin reuptake inhibitor; **Platelet aggregation** inhibitor.

USE - The preparation is useful especially for the treatment and prevention of cardiac and cardiovascular disorders, e.g. cardiac infarction, **apoplexy**, arrythmias, thromboses and arteriosclerosis, as well as spontaneous Alzheimer's disease, depression, **diabetes mellitus**, inflammatory arthritides, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, gout, inflammatory skin conditions, asthma and hyperlipidemia.

ADVANTAGE - The preparation, in which the components have a synergistic effect, improves patient compliance and minimises side effects as a result of a lower active substance dose.
Dwg.0/0

L61 ANSWER 21 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-607214 [69] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-180414
TITLE: New hydroxy-substituted fatty acid derivatives, are produced by **aspirin** treatment of endothelial cells with upregulated cyclooxygenase-2 and are useful in treating inflammation.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): CLISH, C B; SERHAN, C N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL INC; (CLIS-I) CLISH C B; (SERH-I) SERHAN C N; (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001060778	A2	20010823	(200169)*	EN	74
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001038468	A	20010827	(200176)		
US 2002055538	A1	20020509	(200235)		
EP 1296923	A2	20030402	(200325)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2003525880	W	20030902	(200358)		87
US 6670396	B2	20031230	(200402)		
US 2004059144	A1	20040325	(200422)		
CN 1469858	A	20040121	(200425)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001060778	A2		WO 2001-US5196	20010216
AU 2001038468	A		AU 2001-38468	20010216
US 2002055538	A1	Provisional	US 2000-183078P	20000216
		Provisional	US 2000-238814P	20001006
			US 2001-785866	20010216
EP 1296923	A2		EP 2001-910912	20010216
			WO 2001-US5196	20010216
JP 2003525880	W		JP 2001-559832	20010216
			WO 2001-US5196	20010216
US 6670396	B2	Provisional	US 2000-183078P	20000216
		Provisional	US 2000-238814P	20001006
			US 2001-785866	20010216
US 2004059144	A1	Provisional	US 2000-183078P	20000216
		Provisional	US 2000-238814P	20001006
		Div ex	US 2001-785866	20010216
			US 2003-663061	20030912
CN 1469858	A		CN 2001-808128	20010216

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001038468	A	Based on	WO 2001060778
EP 1296923	A2	Based on	WO 2001060778
JP 2003525880	W	Based on	WO 2001060778
US 2004059144	A1	Div ex	US 6670396

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-238814P 20001006; US 2000-183078P 20000216; US 2001-785866 20010216; US 2003-663061 20030912

ED 20011126

AN 2001-607214 [69] WPIDS

AB WO 200160778 A UPAB: 20011126

NOVELTY - Hydroxy-substituted and protected hydroxy-substituted derivatives of eicosapentaenoic acid and **docosahexaenoic** acid (I)-(X) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Hydroxy-substituted and protected hydroxy-substituted derivatives of eicosapentaenoic acid and **docosahexaenoic** acid of formula (I)-(X) are new.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) acid derivatives of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), (VIII), (IX) and (X);

(2) treatment or prevention of inflammation, comprising administration of a compound of formula (I)-(X);

(3) treatment of arterial inflammation, arthritis or cardiovascular disease, comprising administration of a compound of formula (I)-(IV);

(4) treatment or prevention of inflammation, comprising administration of an omega-3 fatty acid and **aspirin**; and

(5) treatment of arterial inflammation, arthritis or cardiovascular disease, comprising administration of an omega-3 fatty acid and **aspirin**.

COOR = COOH or a salt, ester, amide or prodrug group; and

P = H or a protecting group.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; antiallergic; antithrombotic; antiischemic; cardioprotective; neuroprotective; immunomodulatory; dermatological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; cardiant; nootropic; antiseborrheic; anti-HIV.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I)-(X) are cyclooxygenase modulators.

USE - The processes can be used in treatment of inflammatory disorders (e.g. arthritis, psoriasis, urticaria, vasculitis, ocular inflammation, pulmonary inflammation, pulmonary fibrosis, cystic fibrosis, dermatitis), spasmogenic conditions (e.g. asthma, coronary spasm, cerebral spasm, bronchitis, inflammatory bowel disorder, Crohn's disease, spastic colon or ulcerative or mucous colitis), allergies (e.g. allergic skin or eye diseases such as seborreic dermatitis, pustular dermatosis, eczema, allergic rhinitis and allergic conjunctivitis), disorders involving blood **platelet aggregation** (e.g. coronary thrombosis, phlebothrombosis, **stroke** or phlebitis), neurodegeneration, Alzheimer's disease or dementia associated with human immunodeficiency virus infection or cardiovascular disorders.

The effects of 5,12,18R-trihydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid (triHEPE) and 18R-hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid (HEPE) on human polymorphonuclear leukocyte transendothelial migration and infiltration were evaluated. Both compounds inhibited leukotriene B4-stimulated polymorphonuclear leukocyte transendothelial migration with an apparent IC50 for 5-50 nM for 5,12,18R-triHEPE and an IC50 of more than 1.0 micro M for 18R-HEPE.

ADVANTAGE - The hydroxy-substituted and protected hydroxy-substituted derivatives of eicosapentaenoic acid and **docosahexaenoic** acid (I)-(X) have minimal side-effects. The targeting of neutrophils by (I)-(X) prevents the typical side-effects, e.g. constipation, renal toxicity, gastro-intestinal ulcerations and bleeding, associated with NSAIDs (non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs) which have a broader range of biological/physiological actions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a proposed scheme for regenerating functional arrays of lipid signals from omega -3 PUFA (omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids) via transcellular processing: endogenous inhibitors of microinflammation.

Dwg.11/15

L61 ANSWER 22 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-021672 [02] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1996-506074 [50]; 1996-506079 [50]; 1996-506082 [50]; 1997-021670 [49]; 1997-021671 [49]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-007027

TITLE: gem-Diol ester(s) of polyunsaturated fatty acids e.g. gamma linolenic acid - for pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic use.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 C03 D13 D21

INVENTOR(S): HORROBIN, D F; KNOWLES, P; MANKU, M; MCMORDIE, A; PITT, A; REDDEN, P

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCOT-N) SCOTIA HOLDINGS PLC

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
ZA 9603433	A	19961030	(199702)*	EN	41

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9603433	A	ZA 1996-3433	19960430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1995-8823 19950501

ED 19970108

AN 1997-021672 [02] WPIDS

CR 1996-506074 [50]; 1996-506079 [50]; 1996-506082 [50]; 1997-021670 [49]; 1997-021671 [49]

AB ZA 9603433 A UPAB: 19970212

gem-Diol esters of formula R1O-CHR3-OR2 (I) are new. R1 = acyl gp. derived

from a 16-30C fatty acid containing two or more cis or trans double bonds, partic. an n-6 or n-3 series essential fatty acid or conjugated linoleic acid (cLA) or columbinic acid (CA) or parinaric acid; R2 = R1 or any other nutrient, drug or bioactive residue; R3 = H or hydrocarbyl opt. containing heteroatoms, pref. alkyl, partic. 1-4C alkyl.

USE - (I) where R1 = acyl derived from gamma linolenic acid (GLA) or dihomo gamma linolenic acid (DGLA) and R2 = acyl derived from GLA, DGLA, stearidonic acid (SA), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA), cLA or CA are useful as food components, nutritional supplements, food additives, components of clinical nutrition prods. for enteral or parenteral admin. and cosmetic components, especially for treating (a) complications of diabetes, especially neuropathy and retinopathy; and improvement of responses to insulin in diabetes and pre-diabetes; (b) cancers; (c) osteoarthritis; (d) rheumatoid arthritis; (e) other inflammatory and auto-immune diseases e.g. Sjogren's syndrome, systemic lupus, ulcerative colitis, Crohn' s disease and uveitis; (f) respiratory diseases e.g. asthma; (g) neurological disorders e.g. multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and Huntington' s chorea; (h) renal and urinary tract disorders; (i) cardiovascular disorders; (j) degenerative diseases of the eye e.g. retinitis pigmentosa and senile macular degeneration; (k) psychiatric disorders including schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, attention deficit disorder, alcoholism and depression; (l) prostatic hypertrophy and prostatitis; (m) impotence and male infertility; (n) mastalgia; (o) male pattern baldness; (p) osteoporosis; (q) dermatological and allergic disorders; (r) dyslexia and other learning disabilities; and (s) cancer cachexia. (I) where R1 = acyl derived from GLA, DGLA, arachidonic acid (AA), SA, cLA, EPA or DHA and R2 = one of the following agents are useful for treating any disease especially the following disorders, and other uses mentioned: (a) tryptophan for psychiatric, neurological, behavioural, pain and other disorders and especially depression, sleep and migraine; (b) phenylalanine for depression, multiple sclerosis and chronic fatigue syndrome; (c) arginine for diseases in which the production of nitric oxide is defective; (d) carnitine or carnitine derivs. for muscle weakness, cardiac failure, chronic fatigue syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, and peripheral neuropathies; (e) any other amino acid or related substance or aminolevulinic acid or derivative thereof for cancers; (f) adenylosuccinate or related substances for muscular dystrophy , cardiac failure, chronic fatigue and Alzheimer' s disease and other dementias; (g) **aspirin**, salicylic acid, indomethacin, ibuprofen, or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug for inflammatory disorders or pain, of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias and of any disease in which **platelet aggregation** should be inhibited; (h) any antibiotic for the treatment of any appropriate infectious disease but especially tetracycline, clindamycin, minocycline, chlortetracycline and erythromycin for the treatment of acne; (i) any antimalarial or anti-protozoal drug especially chloroquine, mepacrine, quinacrine and mefloquine for the treatment of malaria, protozoal disorders, inflammatory disorders and schizophrenia; (j) any antifungal drug especially metronidazole and antifungal imidazoles and nitroimidazoles and amphotericin for the treatment of fungal infections of various types; (k) any anti-inflammatory steroid especially hydrocortisone and betamethasone for the treatment of skin disorders and beclomethasone and budesonide for the treatment of asthma; (l) any gonadal steroid especially oestrogens and progestogens for the treatment of ovarian deficiency and osteoporosis and androgens for the treatment of testicular deficiency; (m) any adrenal steroid especially dehydroepiandrosterone for the treatment of disorders associated with ageing; (n) any retinoid especially tretinoin and isotretinoin for the treatment of dermatological disorders and for use in skin care ; (o) any anticancer agent for the treatment of cancer; (p) any antipsychotic agent for the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses; (q) any antidepressive agent for the treatment of depression; (r) any anti-anxiety agent especially for the treatment of anxiety and panic attacks; (s) any immunosuppressive agent especially cyclosporine and tacrolimus

for the control of immunity after organ transplantation and for the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, eczema, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease; (t) any proton pump inhibitor or H2 antagonist especially diseases associated with excess gastric acid production or reduced defences against gastric acidity; (u) any diuretic to treat fluid retention and **hypertension**; (v) any calcium antagonist or angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or beta blocker to treat cardiovascular disease; (w) antiepileptic drug especially phenytoin, carbamazepine or lamotrigine to treat epilepsy; (x) any hypolipidaemic agent especially fibrates and statins for cholesterol lowering; (y) any oral hypoglycaemic for diabetes management; (z) any bisphosphonates for management of osteoporosis or Paget's disease; (aa) any contrast agents for radiology; (bb) any peptide or protein for treatment using these diseases.

ADVANTAGE - Transport through lipid membranes, e.g. of cells, of the skin or the blood-brain barrier, is enhanced.

Dwg.0/0

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005

```
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1              3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2              1 S E4
L3              4 S L1 OR L2
L4              1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5              1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6              1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7              1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8              1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005

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L9          11482 S L3
L10         21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11        204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12         69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13             3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14          3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15         81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16         27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17         50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18             6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19           428 S L9 AND L11
L20             3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
L21            38 S L9 AND L10
L22            15 S L21 AND L11
L23            81 S L9 AND L16
L24             3 S L23 AND L10
L25             1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26            65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27             3 L26 AND L10
L28             0 S L27 NOT L24
L29          9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30             1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31            14 S E2-E5
                E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
L32            47 S E3-E5
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                E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33          2  S E4
                E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34         19  S E2-E5
                E ELSWYK MARY VAN/AU
L35         77  S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36         12  S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37      33806  S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38     104852  S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39      31960  S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40       6988  S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41       3193  S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42      15280  S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43     454759  S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L44         24  S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45      16589  S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46     707055  S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47     339081  S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48     315327  S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L49     862013  S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
L50         24  S L37 AND L49 AND L47 AND L48
L51         21  DUP REM L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L52          5  S L37 AND L49 AND (L43 OR L44) AND L45 AND L46
L53          5  DUP REM L52 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L54          4  S L53 NOT L51
L55        484  S L37 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40 OR L41 OR L42)
L56        245  S L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49)
L57        191  DUP REM L56 (54 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L58        178  S L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)
L59        146  DUP REM L58 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L60         22  S L59 AND (PLATELET AGGREGATION? OR PLATELET INHIBIT?)
L61         22  DUP REM L60 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                          78.69      93.23
NETWORK CHARGES                                           2.52       5.10
SEARCH CHARGES                                            0.00     257.11
DISPLAY CHARGES                                         107.82     208.72
                                                        -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     189.03     564.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -26.28

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 10:16:28 ON 05 MAR 2005


=> save
ENTER L#, L# RANGE, ALL, OR (END):all
ENTER NAME OR (END):110672059/l
L# LIST L1-L61 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L10672059/L'

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:25:07 ON 05 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:25:15 ON 05 MAR 2005
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```
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1            3 S E3
                E DOCOSAHEXAENOATE/CN
L2            1 S E4
L3            4 S L1 OR L2
L4            1 S ASPIRIN/CN
L5            1 S DIPYRIDAMOLE/CN
L6            1 S ABCIXIMAB/CN
L7            1 S TIROFIBAN/CN
L8            1 S CLOPIDOGREL/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:37 ON 05 MAR 2005
L9        11482 S L3
L10       21849 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7
L11      204837 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
                E DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
                E TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS/BI
L12       69714 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L13           3 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L14        3558 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L15       81315 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L16       27102 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L17       50555 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L18           6 S L9 AND L11 AND L16 AND L17
L19         428 S L9 AND L11
L20           3 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15
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L25           1 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13) AND L14 AND L15 AND L16 AND L17
L26          65 S L9 AND L11 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L27           3 L26 AND L10
L28           0 S L27 NOT L24
L29        9296 S L26 AND (ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR
L30           1 S L26 AND ((ANTIPLATELET (W) (AGENT OR DRUG OR PHARMACEUTICAL O
                E ARTERBURN LINDA/AU
L31          14 S E2-E5
                E HOFFMAN JAMES/AU
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                E OKEN HARRY/AU
L33           2 S E4
                E VAN ELSWYK MARY/AU
L34          19 S E2-E5
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L35          77 S L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34
L36          12 S L35 AND DOCOSAHEXAENO?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:47:49 ON 05 MAR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:50:56 ON 05 MAR 2005
L37       33806 S DOCOSAHEXAENO? OR (FISH OIL?) OR (MARINE OIL?) OR (MARINE LIP
L38      104852 S ASPIRIN? OR (ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID?) OR (SALICYCLIC ACID?) OR
L39       31960 S DIPYRIDAMOLE? OR "ANTISTENO-CARDIN" OR CURANTIL? OR CURANTYL?
L40        6988 S ABCIXIMAB OR CENTORX OR REOPRO
L41        3193 S TIROFIBAN? OR AGGRASTAT? OR AGRASTAT? OR "MK-383" OR "MK383"
L42       15280 S CLOPIDOGREL? OR PLAVIX? OR ISCOVER? OR TICLOPIDINE? OR "PCR-4
L43      454759 S (TYPE (W) 2 (W) DIABETES (W) MELLITUS) OR DIABETES MELLITUS?
L44          24 S SLOW ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS OR STABLE DIABETES MELLITUS
L45       16589 S (METABOLIC SYNDROME?) OR (INSULIN RESISTAN? SYNDROME?) OR (RE
L46      707055 S HYPERTENSI? OR (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?) OR (ELEVATED BLOOD PRES
L47      339081 S STROKE OR (CEREBRAL INFARCT?) OR (CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT?)
L48      315327 S ATHEROSCLERO? OR (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?) OR (PERIPHERAL AR
L49      862013 S INFLAMMAT? OR (INFLAMMAT? DISEASE?) OR (INFLAMMAT? DISORDER?)
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L50	24	S L37 AND L49 AND L47 AND L48
L51	21	DUP REM L50 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L52	5	S L37 AND L49 AND (L43 OR L44) AND L45 AND L46
L53	5	DUP REM L52 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L54	4	S L53 NOT L51
L55	484	S L37 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40 OR L41 OR L42)
L56	245	S L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49)
L57	191	DUP REM L56 (54 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L58	178	S L55 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)
L59	146	DUP REM L58 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L60	22	S L59 AND (PLATELET AGGREGATION? OR PLATELET INHIBIT?)
L61	22	DUP REM L60 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
		SAVE ALL L10672059/L